

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Take a seat
Philip Webster looks at the field for the Penrith by-election

Take a dive
The British swimming team is chosen for the European championships

Take a bow
Wednesday page meets Rusheen, Lady Wynn-Jones, champion of London's architectural heritage

Take heed
Spectrum examines the rise of the dread new disease AIDS

Take two
The divided peninsula: a three-page Special Report on Korea 30 years after armistice

Hattersley wants to license City companies

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A Labour government should take powers to regulate the activities of the City of London and to license people and companies in the financial world, Mr Roy Hattersley, a leading contender for the party leadership, said last night.

He said that the City was interested in quick profits, not long-term growth, and had "persistently failed to provide the new investment in manufacturing industry that is necessary for the high levels of production and productivity which our economy so desperately needs".

Complaining that in some ways the Labour Party had been too timid Mr Hattersley, the leading "moderate" among the four leadership candidates, who has been the most outspoken in calling for changes in policy, went beyond the proposals in Labour's election manifesto.

The manifesto proposed the establishment of a National Investment Bank "to put new resources from private institutions and from the Government... on a large scale into our industrial priorities".

Although it was stated that the bank would "attract and channel savings by agreement", Mrs Magaret Thatcher, in a campaign speech in Cardiff on May 24, said that Labour's plans meant there was virtually nowhere people's savings would be safe from the state, and that Labour would force pension funds and life assurance companies to invest in socialist schemes.

Mr Hattersley, speaking last night in Stoke-on-Trent, said that the money the City used to invest in foreign companies or spend on office blocks instead of new technology "is our money, not theirs".

Pension funds were made up of what employees contributed, life insurance invested what the public paid to safeguard their families, and unit trusts attracted income from small savers. Yet they managed the money lent to them "as if it was theirs to dispose of as they wished".

Labour's alternative system must reduce the Cuty's role by the investment of public funds in manufacturing, he said, but however much or little of the City reemained it must be properly regulated.

"The next Labour government must establish a public regulatory institution accountable to Parliament, and possessing the statutory power both to license and therefore delicense individuals and companies, banks, stockbrokers, commodity brokers", Mr Hattersley said.

"Licences should only be granted to institutions which act in the national interest as established in law by Parliament."

Mr Hattersley attacked the Government for preventing the Stock Exchange from being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court. The charging by members of a minimum commission was a restrictive practice by any definition, he said, and the Government's intervention concerned its "ideological prejudice in favour of money manipulators".

"The Conservative Party is on the side of the City, even though the City is not on the side of the nation", he said.

Mr Neil Kinnock, front runner in the Labour leadership contest, speaking at Heaton, Tyne and Wear, attacked the Conservatives for their attitude to public expenditure and the welfare state.

The approach of the right wing of the Conservative Party, which now held all the great offices of state, was simple, he said. They believed that any collective activity was morally, economically and politically wrong, that organized compassion was too expensive.

Leaked Cabinet papers and every statement from the Conservative leadership all added up to "a consistent string of explicit policies with the clear goal of destroying major parts of the community services", Mr Kinnock said.

John Aspinall's zoo prosecuted

Tigress Zeya with two keepers (Mr Brian Stocks, left, and Mr Robert Wilson) whom it later killed at Mr John Aspinall's zoo. His company is being prosecuted. (Report, page 3).

Dollar hits record levels

[F]ears of a sharp rise in US interest rates, fuelled by runaway money growth, pushed up the dollar to record levels against key Continental currencies. Sterling, however, was buoyant and closed at $1.5225, its highest for the day Page 16

Judge warns Adamson jury

The judge in the trial of Mr Peter Adamson, the *Coronation Street* actor, told the jury to be certain there was solid evidence if it was to convict him of indecently assaulting two girls aged eight Page 3

Chad airlift

The first of six giant American airlifter aircraft arrived in Chad with equipment to help the government offensive against Libyan-backed rebels Page 7

Baby's race

South African police say they have "scientifically determined" that a baby girl, found in the veld wrapped in a blanket and a paper bag, is "mixed race" Page 7

Armenia's war

The Armenian world congress has endorsed "struggle in all its forms" but produced ambivalent attitudes towards terrorism Page 6
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Steel reward

The European Commission offered Britain higher steel production quotas, described as "worthwhile", as a reward for performance in restructuring the steel industry Page 16

Herring blow

New proposals for herring quotas put to the EEC fisheries ministers would give Britain only half the catch it was seeking. Arguments are expected to continue today Page 6

Ulster jobs go

The closure of Goodyear's industrial products plant in the new town of Craigavon, Armagh, with the loss of 775 jobs, begins on Friday Page 2

Divorce risk

More than 40 per cent of brides accept the possibility that their marriages may end in divorce, a magazine survey says Page 3

Airbus veto

British Airways is likely to opt out of a £400m order for the Airbus A320, because it would make eventual privatization of the airline more difficult Page 2

Victory setback

Victory '83, the British challenger for the America's Cup was deprived of victory in the trials after a protest by the crew of Canada I had been upheld Page 19

Kissinger will not negotiate

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

Dr Henry Kissinger's 12 member Presidential commission on Central America, which will begin deliberations in two weeks, plans an early visit to the region and will also seek talks with the leftist régime of Nicaragua.

Dr Kissinger was adamant when he emerged from talks with President Reagan in the Oval Office last night that under no circumstances will the commission engage in any negotiations with any Government or group or become involved in any immediate efforts at reconciliation.

He hinted heavily that he might make a personal visit to the region, separate from the other commision members. He said he had told the President that he did not believe the commission would be able to report by December 1, as mandated, and that February would be a more realistic deadline.

He described the Central American situation as "one of the most searing problems before our nation."

Asked if American involvement could lead the United States into another Vietnam-type conflict, he said: "A great deal depends of how one views what Vietnam was.

"I think it is imperative that we avoid the bitter debates that characterized the Vietnam period and also that we avoid the same kind of uncertainty about objectives, and about

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Union set to defy Murray in strike

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Settlement of the two-month strike at the *Financial Times* still seemed remote yesterday as the TUC's "inner cabinet" heard the case of the National Graphical Association (NGA), the union at the centre of the dispute.

Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the NGA, was in no mood to back down. He said: "I can't see any circumstances under which my national executive would change its view."

The TUC's Finance and General Purposes Committee is recommending that the union should face the General Council tomorrow which is being asked to "formally warn" the NGA.

The union will be called upon to accept a back to work call from Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who underwrote the mediation talks.

The union will be given "a period" in which to abide by the warning, a spokesman said last night.



Mr Joe Wade: No mood to back down

Asked whether his defiance would be maintained even under threat of expulsion from the TUC, Mr Wade replied that it would. But he thought that the ultimate sanction was a "remote possibility".

He said that the only way to resolve the dispute was "to get back round the table". The union's actions were not intended as a snub to Mr Murray.

If the NGA, whose national council recently backed the stoppage unanimously, refuses to accept a mediators' report, the general council will discuss the subject again.

This time it could recommend disciplinary procedures under rule 13, which could involve suspension of the recalcitrant union. But the process will take some weeks and Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the paper, last night registered his disappointment.

He said last night: "The matter has been remitted to the general council and this will mean another two days at least. It is painful for the company and the strikers.

"If this is the position I'm not going to take any action." It was thought he was referring to plans to republish the Frankfurt edition of the paper without the help of the NGA.

A TUC spokesman made it clear that the committee yesterday was not entitled to discipline the union. It was forum in which the two sides of the argument could be heard.

Mobs burn shops in Sri Lanka

Colombo (Reuter) – The Sri Lankan Government imposed a 15-hour curfew on Colombo and several other parts of the country yesterday as mobs went on the rampage, setting fire to shops, houses and vehicles.

A government statement said rioting broke out on Sunday night after the killing of 13 soldiers in attacks by separatist guerrillas on Saturday in the northern district of Jaffna. Three people died in the violence in Colombo yesterday.

The Government said curfew violaters might be shot without warning and looters would be punished with death. It ordered immediate mobilization of all volunteer forces.

Witnesses said shops and houses belonging to minority Tamils were the targets of attacks. A pall of black smoke hung over Colombo as several shops went up in flames.

Tension between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamils had been simmering during the past few weeks as a result of increased attacks by an outlawed gruerrilla movement fighting for a separate state for Tamils. The Tamil community forms 12.6 per cent of the country's population.

A public holiday has been declared for today because the curfew might be reimposed, officials said. Troops and police stood guard and patrolled the worst-affected areas.

President Jayewardene last week began talks to find ways of combating guerrillas

● LONDON: The Foreign Office warned tourists in Sri Lanka not to organize groups (Henry Stanhope writes). So far, there had been no direct threat to visitors or foreign residents, but thee remained the danger that people might get caught between the two fending comminities.

State holding cut by 7%

Government opts for £500m BP sale

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government is planning to sell up to £500m of shares in British Petroleum before the end of this financial year, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced yesterday.

It will be the third sale of government-held shares in BP since June 1977, and is expected to reduce the Government's holding from 39 per cent to between 31 and 32 per cent.

The decision to go for quick asset sales means that Mr Lawson has opted for one of the easiest and least controversial routes open to him in his efforts to ease the pressures on public spending.

The Chancellor said on July 7 that he was raising his target for proceeds from asset sales this financial year from £750m to £1,250m. Yesterday's announcement implies that he expects to raise all the extra money in one go from the BP issue, despite speculation that he was also planning a further sale of shares in companies such as Britoil and Cable & Wireless.

Treasury officials said last night that no decision about the form or timing of the issue had been taken. It will, however, be an offer for sale open to members of the public, rather than a "placing" of shares with City investment institutions, one of the options open to Mr Lawson.

BP shares fell by 14p to 390p yesterdav in anticipation of the share sale. At that price, the Government would need to sell roughly 7 per cent of its holding to raise £500m. In practice, City analysts expect the shares to be offered at a discount of perhaps 30p on the prevailing market price, which would dilute the Government's holding nearer to 31 per cent.

At that level the Government would still be entitled – as it has been since 1914 – to exercise a veto over decisions of the BP board. In practice, the veto has never been exercised, and the Government has always said it would never intervene in the company's commercial decisions, only on issues of national strategic importance.

The first BP share sale was in 1977 when the Labour Government raised £546m by cutting its holding from 68 per cent to 51 per cent. In 1979 the present Government raised £290m by selling another 5.1 per cent, in one of its first moves to dispose of state-owned assets.

The BP decision means that Mr Lawson is relying heavily on the sale of oil assets to meet the £1,250m target.

This year the Government has already received £290m from the second tranche of payments on last year's Britoil share sale, and is expecting to raise £350m to £500m from the sale of British Gas oil assets, both in the North Sea and on land in Dorset.

Leading article, page 11

Fast digging theory on mine flood

By Richard Evans

The flooding which closed the National Coal Board's recently opened "superpit" at Selby in North Yorkshire at the weekend may have been caused by high technology equipment installed to speed up production.

Experts believe that the speed with which the coal face was pushed forward may have



helped to crack water-bearing rock.

The Wistow colliery, opened three weeks ago, was flooded with 15 million gallons of water and could be closed for months

NCB chiefs insisted yesterday that the flooding would not put the Wistow mine in jeopardy or hinder the rest of the Selby project. Full story, page 2

Stock prices computer failure

The Times apologizes to readers for the non-appearance of the paper's stock market price page this morning for the fourth consecutive publication day.

Engineers were still working last night to repair the computer which prepares the prices and other financial data for publication in *The Times*.

Last Wednesday the computer suffered what Mr Rod Hunt, computer manager of Times Newspapers, called a "multiple failure".

The computer processes the closing prices on the London Stock Exchange, supplied on paper tape by Extel, and other financial information, for example unit trust prices, provided by *The Times'* own staff.

It calculates information such as share yields

The computer tape is then fed into another machine, a "phototypesetter", which converts the information into photographic form ready for printing.

Without the prices computer, which is separate from the main *Times* production computer, the paper does not have the capacity to calculate and set financial information. "Every effort is being made to resume the prices service as soon as possible", Mr Charles Douglas-Home, editor of *The Times*, said.

Market report, page 18

Israelis refuse to delay withdrawal

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

On the eve of this week's hastily arranged talks in Washington for two senior Israeli ministers, the Israeli Government was at pains yesterday to rule out an possibility that the two men might bow to US pressure and agreeing to delay the imminent redeployment of Israeli troops in Lebanon.

After reports from Washington on Israel radio that the Reagan Administration was seeking a six-month delay in the plan, official sources emphasized that neither minister was authorized to take any new decisions during the controversial trip without full Cabinet approval. "They are there to listen," one official explained.

Attempts were also made by the Government to remove the impression that President Reagan's rushed invitation was more of an undignified summons than a normal diplomatic gesture between sovereign states. Mrs Geula Cohen, an extreme right-wing supporter of the Begin coalition, likened it scathingly to "an army mobilization order."

Before leaving Tel Aviv airport, both Mr Moshe Arens, the new Defence Minister (and former Ambassador to Washington) and Mr Yitshak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, made clear that the partial withdrawal of Israeli troops would go ahead despite American and Lebanese Government disapproval. Both men are regarded as front runners in the race eventually to succeed Mr Menachem Begin as leader of the Likud coalition. In Jerusalem there was strong specu-

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Chink in door of Bialoleka jail

From Roger Boyes, Bialoleka

The metal door of Bialoleka security prison slid open yesterday with a screech and a clatter to disgorge five men, beneficiaries of Poland's long-awaited amnesty, who scuttled out like beetles, dodging the television cameras.

The amnesty was one of the few immediately tangible results of the lifting of martial law last week. For more than one and a half years it has been one of the key points in the demands of the Roman Catholic Chuch leadership, and the underground Solidarity has also pressed hard with most demonstrations echoing with calls of "free political prisoners".

The first sign of the amnesty in practice was hardly encouraging for those who hoped that the political heavyweights of Solidarity would now be free to walk the streets of Warsaw: of the five men, four were guilty of traffic offences and the fifth, arrested some months ago for ripping down a Polish flag, scarcely ranked as an important prisoner of conscience.

The amnesty is supposed in the first instance to benefit political malcontents serving less than three years for martial law offences. If they are caught committing a political offence again in the coming months they can be put into jail again without delay.

The amnesty also applies to strike organizers and other political offenders, as well as to a number of non-political offenders guilty of unintentional crimes – hence the release of the traffic offenders.

Men of over 60, women of over 50 and people who have to look after children of under 16 can also be released.

The numbers are vague. Professor Sylwester Zawadski, the Justice Minister, has claimed that about 1,000 non-political offenders could benefit. The number of political prisoners is more vague. Some weeks ago, the official reckoning was that there were more than 100 political offenders already sentenced, about 450 under investigation and under "temporary arrest" and a number of others on "suspended arrest" for medical reasons.

TUC ends Tebbit boycott

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday formally agreed to end their boycott of talks with Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, but speculation about a significant thaw in relations between the TUC and the Government is beginning to look premature.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee agreed without dissent to take up an invitation to discussions with the Minister after his manifesto promise to consult the unions on the operation of their political funds and individual payment of the political levy.

But they condemned outright other labour law reforms on secret ballots before strikes and union office contained in Mr Tebbit's recent White Paper, and began mobilizing labour movement opinion against the proposals.

TUC leaders agreed to circulate to affiliated unions a copy of the Tebbit plans with a Congress House document "assessing their dangers", and inviting comments on the implications of such legislation.

A document will then be prepared for submission to the Employment Secretary, and the full TUC general council will seek to see him to express their opposition to the proposals.

This meeting therefore is unlikely to be a genuine meeting of minds on the issue of secret ballots to which Mr Tebbit is committed.

On the issue of the political levy, however, the unions apparently believe that the government may be persuaded not to go ahead with legislation that could cripple the flow of funds to the Labour Party, by requiring them to have ballots every 10 years

New high-speed mining equipment may have caused Selby flooding

By Richard Evans

The flooding which has closed Wistow colliery, the recently opened showpiece of British mining at Selby, north Yorkshire, may have been caused by the speed of production, using high-technology equipment.

Mining engineers believe the ultra-modern equipment may have contributed to the cracking of the water-bearing rock above the mine galleries which allowed 15 million gallons of water to rush into the pit over the weekend.

The mine's first production face, opened just three weeks ago, could be closed for months at a cost of £600,000 a week. The Wistow pit is one of five at the National Coal Board's £1,000m development, which is destined to produce 10 million tonnesof coal a year when completed in the late 1980s.

Mr Michael Eaton, the coal board's North Yorkshire area director, said yesterday: "The highly unlikely has happened. It is something which we did not expect. We knew the rocks were heavily water-bearing but we cannot identify why they have broken. It may be that we have extracted coal at such a fast rate we have beaten the bend in the rocks."

Traditional mining methods, which are slower, allow the rock strata to settle as coal faces push forward underground, but the quicker new technology, means the rock may not be able to "bend" slowly but will fall and split instead.

The flooding began on Saturday morning at the rate of 2,500 gallons a minute. The water was diverted into a dead end underground roadway with a 22 gallon capacity, where it has been trapped.

Dozens of emergency pumps and miles of pipes have been brought in and coal board chiefs said yesterday they were "in control of the situation".

Engineers have identified three main breaks where the water is entering the pit, but Mr Eaton denied the flooding had been caused by error. "I could not accept it as a mistake by the mining engineers," he said. "I could not have thought of anything different that we could do – not on the first face."

He described the embarrassing flooding of the NCB "superpit" as a setback "but not a calamity". Mining equipment worth more than £3m is in the flooded area but it is hoped that much of it will be salvaged.

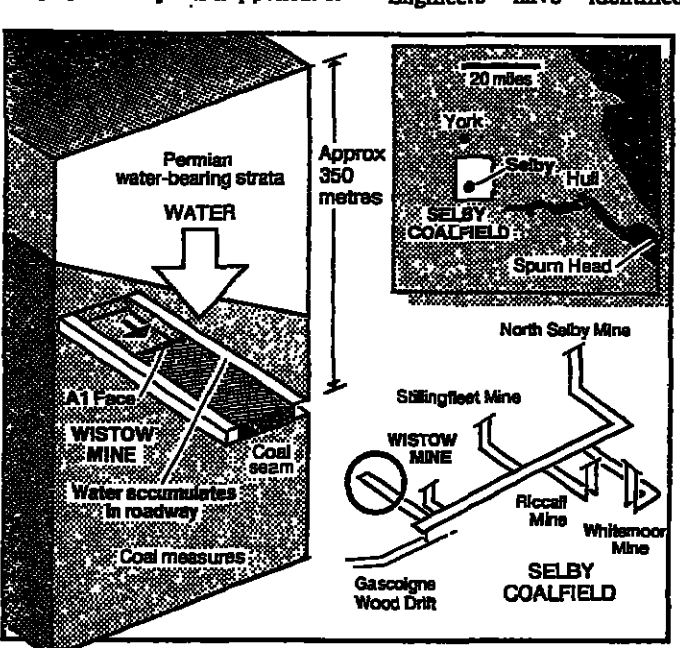
Mr Eaton said the second Wistow coal face should open ahead of schedule in November and none of the other development work in the Selby coalfield would be affected.

The flooding could hardly have come at a worse time for the NCB, which is technically insolvent. The face 1,000 ft underground was producing 20,000 tonnes of coal a week.

● Pit managers at the Wistow mine and local officials of the British Association of Colliery Management conducted an on-the-spot investigation yesterday and will report today to a meeting of the union's executive in London, our Labour Editor writes.

Mr Alan Wilson, general secretary of the Association confessed that managers were "non-plussed" by the water problems coming so soon after the formal opening of the colliery. "It is very disappointing news", he added. "We are not yet in a position to assess how much of a setback it will be."

The industry's managers had a wealth of experience in dealing with strata that contain a large volume of water, but had not anticipated what appeared to have happened at Wistow. "Therefore we must examine the facts very carefully before any conclusions are drawn."



Army at airport: Armoured personnel carriers and Ferret scout cars at Heathrow airport, London yesterday during security manoeuvres by police and the Army. The manoeuvres, are described by the British Airports Authority as regular but follow a police warning of possible reprisals after Zaven Bedros, an Armenian terrorist, was jailed for eight years at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday. His three accomplices are still at large. Photograph by John Voos).

Ulster loses 775 jobs in Goodyear plant closure

From Our Correspondent Belfast

Goodyear's industrial products plant in the Ulster new town of Craigavon, Co Armagh, is to close with the loss of 700 jobs.

An associated research and development centre, opened only three years ago, is also to close. Its workforce of 75 are mostly graduates. Payoffs will begin on Friday and the closures will be completed by October 28.

Goodyear's Craigavon employees were given the news yesterday, when they returned to work after a two-week holiday. The public announcement was made in Belfast by Mr Gene Cullen, the American Chairman of the Goodyear (Great Britain).

He blamed the repressed British and European markets and low prices for much heavy rubber products as hoses, fenders and conveyors belts which are produced at Craigavon together with cling-wrap plastic film.

The factory, which once employed 1,800 was working at less than one-third of its capacity, was losing some £700,000 a month. Losses this year already totalled £4.5m, he said.

Goodyear's decision, which had been feared for some weeks, was described as "another black day for the Northern Ireland industrial economy" by Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office.

Eire violence plea

Mr Peter Barry, the Irish Foreign Minister, last night pledged that his government would do everything it could to end violence in and from Ireland (Richard Dowden writes).

Speaking of Northern Ireland in Birmingham on the first day of his three-day visit to Britain, Mr Barry said that Ireland would work with Britain for a resolution "of this last great difficulty in our relationship". "We will work only by persuasion, we will progress only by consent", he said.

Sinn Fein visit

Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Fein MP for West Belfast, is to begin a short visit to London today which will include meetings with Labour MPs at the House of Commons and a tour of several London boroughs (Richard Ford writes).

He will meet Mr Ken Livingstone, the GLC leader and tomorrow plans to visit Brent, Hackney and Brixton, before speaking at a rally in Finsbury Town Hall.

Fight in court

Fist fights and uproar greeted the appearance of Raymond Gilmour, aged 23, an IRA supergrass in a Belfast court yesterday as he gave evidence against 25 people accused of more than 100 terrorist-style offences.

Gilmour, whose father, Patrick, has been kidnapped by the IRA, who threatened to kill him if his son gives evidence, had been in the witness box for 40 minutes when his mother began to weep and shout. RUC officers dragged her from the court and Gilmour resumed his testimony in a calm voice.

East Anglia to cushion health cuts

The East Anglian regional health authority has agreed to cushion the impact on its own eight districts of the Government's 1 per cent cut in health service resources this year.

The region will absorb just over half the expected cut from its own funds, in recognition of the difficulties facing the districts which are already four months into the current financial year.

The authority is confident that any adjustments that have to be made will also be absorbed from regional funds. It estimates that the region will lose just over £3m out of its current revenue budget of £314m, and a capital cut of £400,000 which can be covered by the region.

The region intends to meet £1,630,000 of the revenue cut from its own funds.

Dockland plant for Telegraph

The *Daily Telegraph* is to go ahead with its plan for a new £60m production plant on the Isle of Dogs, seen as a big boost to the rejuvenation of London's docklands.

The plan has been delayed during discussions with print unions over the introduction of new technology. The paper has made losses of £7.5m in the past three years.

Arm sewn back

Mrs Margaret Derriman, aged 32, had her severed ear and arm stiched back at Wexham Park Hospital, in Slough, early yesterday after her MGB sports car had overturned near her home at Burnham, Buckinghamshire.

Flying home

Thirty-five young musicians from the Gwent brass band, who are recovering from last Thursday's coach crash on a autobahn near Frankfurt, are to fly back to Britain today. Twelve of the band will remain for further treatment.

Smugglers 'chosen to win court sympathy'

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

Drugs ring organizers choose smugglers who will appeal to courts' sympathies so that they can gain bail and abscond, if they are caught.

In a warning circulated to crown court judges, Judge Hilliard says that organizers of international smuggling rings study sentences and appeals with special care.

If, for example, elderly smugglers or mothers of children with holes in their hearts strike "a responsive chord with the judiciary", further couriers with "similar mitigation potential" are deliberately recruited.

The warning is in an article by Judge Hilliard in the *Bulletin of the Judicial Studies Board*, which includes judges and government officials. The board's bulletin is circulated to all crown court judges by the Lord Chancellor's office.

Judge Hilliard writes of the "surprising" proportion of alleged drug importers using Heathrow airport among people who abscond. The figure is disclosed by a survey of bench warrants issued at Reading Crown Court.

Of 131 warrants covering all kinds of crime, 66 related to one type of alleged offence – importing drugs through the airport.

Many of the defendants are birds of passage, Judge Hilliard writes, or tourists with no real ties with this country.

They may have been forbidden to work in Britain as a condition of entry. Nevertheless bail is sought, Judge Hilliard writes.

Among the facilities which he organizers provide for their couriers are a "fixed address" in the United Kingdom to which they can be bailed; people to act as sureties; cash for deposits; and in the event of a prison sentence financial support for families.

Surrender of a passport is an idle condition to impose, Judge Hilliard says. He has grounds for believing there is an escape route via Northern Ireland and the land frontier to the Irish Republic, which requires no passport.

"From there passports can be issued legitimately and travel arranged avoiding return to the United Kingdom."

Judge Hilliard suggests a surety of £100,000 in commercial heroin cases and in cannabis cases £20,000.

Education cuts spare grants

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

Universities are to take the brunt of the £30m cut in the education service, announced as part of the package of spending cuts by the Chancellor of the exchequer earlier this month, but the student grant will not be affected.

An announcement is expected in the House of Commons today to say that £20m will have to come off the universities' budget this year. The other £10m will be pruned from the Department of Education and Science's own running costs and from 15 to 20 other items.

This news is likely to be greeted with some relief in higher education circles because of the sums allocated to individual universities will be touched.

That means that the University Grants Committee will be deprived of money which it was holding on to for one purpose and presumably hoping now to spend on another. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, was anxious to protect research and the grants to the research councils

DPP asked to rule on cliff deaths

By Craig Seton

The Director of Public Prosecutions is being asked to decide if any offence was committed during an incident at Newquay in Cornwall, in which two teenagers plunged over a cliff to their deaths while trying to escape from a gang of Scottish youths.

By yesterday police had interviewed all six members of the Scottish group who either came forward or were traced by police after the tragedy in the early hours of Sunday. They are understood to have told police that they did not intend to harm the group from Liverpool although they had been runnning and shouting.

None of the Scottish youths had been arrested or charged.

Miles Thomas and David Stevens, both aged 17 and both from Liverpool, jumped over a wall and fell 60ft to their deaths after running away from a gang they thought was chasing them.

British Airways opts out of Airbus deal

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Airways will not order the new 150-seat Airbus A320, partly because it fears a £400m order for about 20 of the new aircraft could make privatization of the airline more difficult.

The news will come as a severe disappointment to Airbus Industries and its British partner British Aerospace, who put strong pressure on BA in recent months to place launching orders to help the project off the ground.

But bad news for Airbus does not mean good news for Boeing and McDonnall Douglas, the two American rivals offering replacements for British Airways' aging and noisy Tridents. The likely outcome of BA's board meeting next month will be to place orders with none of the three contenders – nor to enter a leasing deal with them.

In BA's view the clever move in the present depressed state of the aviation and aerospace industries is to take advantage of low secondhand prices and lease aircraft with the help of independant finance houses.

The highly attractive leasing deals being offered by the manufacturers tend to include strings leading to firm orders later.

A commitment to the A320 now, while is what Airbus need to get the aircraft off the ground by 1988, would also produce a balance sheet liability. A bank leasing deal, however, would not at a time when BA are keen to keep their books in the best possible shape.

The Government has a conflicting interest in the affair and has stayed largely out of it. On the one hand, it wants the A320 to succeed and provide employment and profit at British Aerospace well into the twenty-first century – Airbus think it could sell up to 1,000 A320's at over £20m each over a 20-year period.

On the other, it wants British Airways privatized at the earliest possible opportunity. The latter, being a short-term objective, probably takes precedence at the present time.

Council leaders reject cuts

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Local authority leaders yesterday firmly rejected across-the-board spending cuts at the levels demanded by the Government's overall plan.

At best, Conservative-controlled councils might attempt to make savings, provided the Government gave "a realistic and attainable" target considerably in excess of official projections.

Even the loyally Conservative district and counties association leaders emerged from the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance, a liaison body for ministers and municipal chiefs, determined to resist what one called the "serious deterioration of services" which would follow if Government figures were adhered to.

According to the public expenditure White Paper, council spending in England must be cut by at least eight per cent or nearly £2,000m by the spring of 1985 to meet the Government's ambitions.

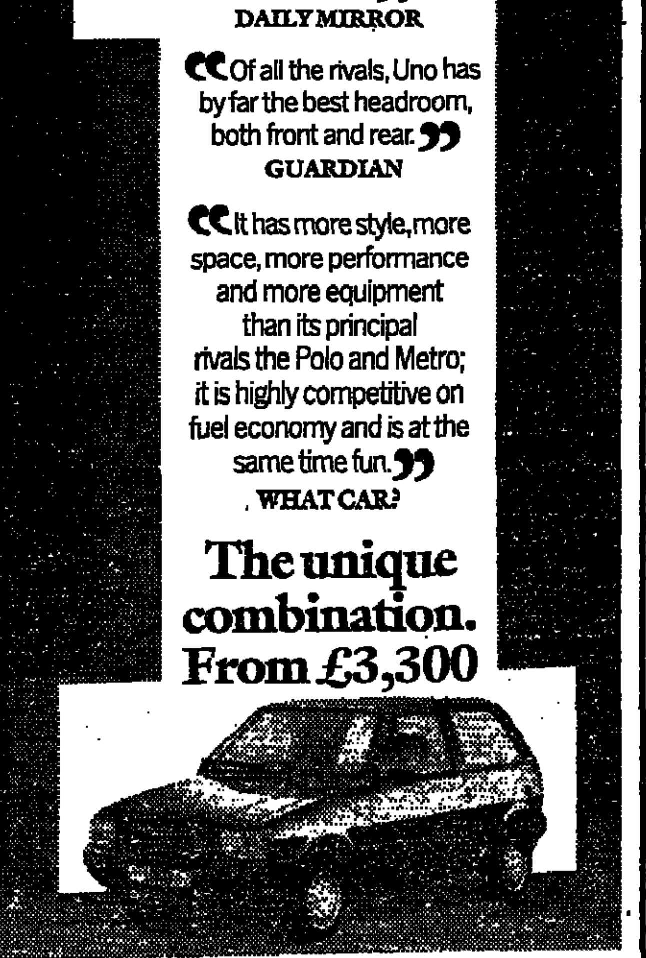
Mr Ian MacCallum, chairman of the Association of District Councils, accused the Government of not playing fair with his member councils, most of which are Conservative. "We are willing to cooperate if the Governments is prepared to be realistic", he said.

Cuts of up to one per cent or five per cent now being discussed by officials, let alone the eight per cent in the White Paper.

At the consultative meeting, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, gave no sign of whether the spending target he is shortly to give councils individually will be "realistic" in their terms.

However, he criticized as "unreal" predictions of large redundancies among teachers, and council staffs if the government targets were to stick.

And for the Labour Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Sir Jack Smart, its chairman, said: "If the government insists on its present totally inadequate expenditure programmes than it must be prepared for a reaction from the ordinary people of this country against the cuts and redundancies that must result.



Curbs sought on Soviet shipping

By Michael Baily Transport Editor

Free world governments were urged yesterday to impose quotas on Russian shipping to counteract the steadily-growing commercial and military threat posed by Soviet merchant and fishing vessels.

Since 1960 Russia has built up the world's biggest merchant fleet numerically, with 800 ships, and has risen from fourteenth to sixth place, ahead of the United States, in tonnage terms, according to a new study published in Britain and the United States.

Its authors include Captain Vladi Lysenko, a former captain in the Soviet fishing fleet, Admiral William Mott of the National Strategy Information Centre the United States defence "think tank" and Sir Ronald Swayne, former chairman of Britain's biggest liner shipping group, Overseas Containers (OCL).

The study is published in the United States by the Strategy Centre, and in Britain by Aims of Industry, a free enterprise lobby supported by more than a thousand British commercial firms.



Captain Lysenko: Warns of Russian threat.

Urging the West to wake up to the threat, Captain Lysenko said at a London press conference yesterday that Russia had built up a large fishing fleet, although it was impossible to buy fish in the Soviet Union, and a massive merchant fleet, all of whose officers were also officers in the Soviet Navy.

All Russian ships were available for military, political, and propaganda purposes and for undermining Western shipping and destablizing world trouble spots.

Every Russian ship including those in the Port of London, had its KGB officer, and every captain carried a sealed letter, to be opened only on receipt of a coded message from Moscow, instructing him to revert to full naval status within three days.

Mr Michael Ivens, director of Aims, said that governments would be pressed for a quota on either the earnings or cargo carryings of Soviet ships in free world trades. An "equalization fund", might also be introduced whereby Russian subsidized rate cutting, would be countered by taxes levied on it.

The Challenge of Soviet Shipping (Aims of Industry, 40 Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LF. £3.50p).

Leading article, page 11

Sale room

High prices for erotic pictures

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

A German enamelled cigarette case with a brightly painted cover picturing an Arab slave vendor uncovering a dark haired woman wearing nothing more substantial than a ribbon and a few jewels was bid to £7,700 (estimate £500-£600) at Sotheby's yesterday.

The most remarkable feature of the bidding battle was that it ran between two women, one calmly holding up her hand and the other jumping up and down with excitement and distress at bidding such a high price for a small but perfectly painted dirty picture.

The cigarette case was one of a collection dating from around 1900, some with erotic scenes painted in enamel on the covers and others with similar erotic paintings hidden on secret panels in false lids. The cases were made of "silver coloured metal" which is the official description of silver if it is sold without an assay mark. Most of the cigarette cases came from Germany, though some were made in France, Britain or America.

A case with a secret panel depicting a "pampered grisette" undressing in a marble bathroom sold for £1,760 (estimate £500-£700) and another with a pretty nude teasing a monkey who pulls off her silk robe made £1,650 (estimate £500-£600). Most of the bidders for the erotic picture boxes were women.

The sale of silver, silver small work and works of art totalled £134,536 with 19 per cent unsold. It included a collection of vesta cases, or boxes designed to contain matches, most of them incorporating a striking surface. They dated mainly from between 1880 and the First World War.

With match boxes, as with cigarette cases, naked girls were the favourite decoration.

About 40 vesta case collectors went to the sale and bid fiercely and seriously

Metropolitan muddle

Finding someone to take the reins

By David Walker Local Government Correspondent

In Brotherton House, the old police headquarters building in the centre of Leeds, there is a computer which controls the traffic lights not just of Leeds but of Wakefield, Huddersfield and Bradford as well.

In theory a traffic snarl-up in Pudsey can produce tail-backs in Keighley and the computer is there to sort it all out. It is operated by the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council and, barring an outbreak of war between Leeds and Halifax, will always require to be operated by some authority spanning the great Pennine conurbation.

Who will control the computer when, as the Government intends, the West Yorkshire county is abolished? It is questions like that which have recently focused attention – perhaps for the first time since they were set up in 1974 – on the operations of the six giant counties covering the main built-up areas of the Midlands and the North.

The first table sets out the six with their population, many of whom have only the scantiest of notions of what this upper tier of councils does or even where they are. Many are the motorists driving north on the M6 who on crossing the Irwell viaduct do a double-take at the road sign announcing they are in Greater Manchester, when Machester and Stockport are many miles distant and the nearest town is Warrington, which is in Cheshire.

This wide degree of civic ignorance will ensure that there will be few popular demonstrations against abolition before the date recently confirmed by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment: April 1, 1986. But by then it is likely that people will have a clearer idea of their functions, if only because of the mass of material now being poured out of county public relations offices.

THE METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

	Population (millions)	Net cost of all services per head (£)
Grtr Manchester	2.5	128
Merseyside	1.5	161
South Yorkshire	1.3	158
Tyne and Wear	1.1	156
West Midlands	2.6	115
West Yorkshire	2.0	132

Where the money goes in the six

Service	Spending per head of population (£)
Police	44
Roads	27
Bus and train subsidies	24
Fire	10
Refuse disposal	5
Planning	2
Other services and admin (e g grants, airports)	24
Total	136

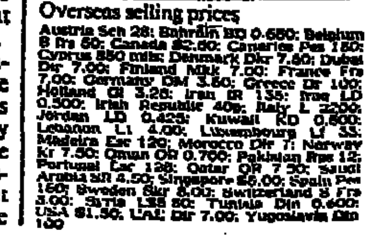
Most important in money terms, as the record table shows, is running the police. The metropolitan counties provide a majority of members of the the police authority for each county, which also includes magistrates. In spite of the mostly proud reputation of such city forces as Sheffield's prior to 1974 there is no suggestion that police should now be devolved.

Along with police, the counties operate the other protective service of fire, which costs about £10,000 a year for every man, woman and child in the county areas. The other expensive items in the counties' budget are the repair and maintenance of main roads and traffic control and, more controversially, running public transport.

The bus service of South Yorkshire has become a symbol of where the metropolitan counties – now all Labour controlled – and the Government differ. Fares have not been raised in the area (which covers Doncaster, Sheffield, Rotherham and Barnsley) for nearly a decade. The county this year is paying £37.74 per head of population to subsidize the buses and a further £10 a head to pay for concessionary fares for old people.

One reason why the metropolitan counties have never settled is because of overlap between their functions and metropolitan districts beneath them. Some districts, including Labour authorities, ask why there needs to be a separate planning, land reclamation and recreation budget at the county level.

The Government is to publish a White Paper in September outlining its plans for the counties. It will have "greenish edges", Mr Jenkin said, to take account of criticisms. County councillors and their officials are convinced that a cool appraisal of their work would show a need for the metropolitan counties to continue: we may not be popular, they say, but someone has to run the traffic lights computer and the money to pay for it has to come out of some tax or rate-payer's pocket – unless the Pudsey traffic is to be permanently snarled up.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.00; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 850 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.30; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $6.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LSS 50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 150

Zoo where tigress killed two keepers took risks, Aspinall jury told

Corners were cut and "unfortunate risks" taken at Mr John Aspinall's zoo near Canterbury, Kent, leading to the deaths of two keepers who were mauled by a Siberian tigress, it was alleged yesterday.

To care for the animals, things were just overlooked and these things caused the deaths of these two men", Mr John Reide, for the prosecution, told a jury at Canterbury Crown Court.

In the first case of its kind, Mr Aspinall's company, Howletts and Port Lympne Estates, denies two charges of failing to ensure the safety of its employees.

Mr Brian Stocks, aged 29, head tiger keeper, who died in hospital on August 21, 1980, and Mr Robert Wilson, aged 28, were mauled in separate attacks by the tigress, Zeya, after they entered its enclosure at Howletts Zoo.

Mr Aspinall, aged 54, who became famous for wrestling with his tigers, shot Zeya, which was 12 years old, after the second incident a month later.

The company is accused of permitting Mr Stocks to enter Zeya's enclosure alone when the tigress was there. The second charge alleges that Mr Wilson was permitted to enter an enclosure separated from Zeya's by a fence of inadequate design and height.

Mr Stocks was attacked when Zeya was rearing a cub, aged six weeks, and Mr Wilson was attacked after Zeya had been moved to an enclosure adjoining that of the cub.

Mr Reide said that zoo-keeping experience should have dictated that a keeper did not enter the big cats' enclosure alone. At Howletts, as far as the big cats were concerned, there were no rules, either written or understood, he alleged.

After the death of Mr Stocks, Zeya should have been destroyed, Mr Reide told the court.

Mr Wilson died because Zeya scaled a separating fence 10ft 2in high in its enclosure to attack him. Although he was accompanied by other keepers, they were unable to beat the tigress off.

The fence, Mr Reide alleged, was too low for safety.

"This particular tigress had built up a reputation of being difficult to handle and with the birth of its cub it became more aggressive and its attitude to the keepers changed," he said.

Mr Oliver Graham-Jones, a veterinary surgeon, told the court that Siberian Tigers were the largest of their species, weighing up to 400 lb and measuring 10ft from nose to tail.

"It is recognized that in adversity, these animals are capable of profound feats of strength and agression."

Mr Graham-Jones, who has written a guide for keepers who look after animals including big cats, said: "I believe an overhang at the top of a fence will prevent an animal crossing it. The lowest fence I have ever seen keeping an animal in is 12ft with an overhang above that.

Mr Graham-Jones continued: "There must have been some very important reason why Mr Stocks went into that cage alone. I have no idea what that reason could be. It would have been absolutely essential to obtain assistance and authority to enter the cage.

"If I was there and this happened and Mr Stocks had lived I would have reprimanded him at least."

The case continues today.



Mr John Aspinall: His company denies charges.



Robert Wilson (left) and Brian Stocks.



Sounding off: Self-styled "Major General" Barry Nuttall, aged 34, commanding officer of the Allied Azis Society of Military enthusiasts, reviewing his "troops" before driving from Hull to London yesterday with a petition for the Prime Minister. He took a 700-signature petition complaining about the bull-dozing of his house and headquarters in what was Melbourne Grove, Hull, under an eviction and compulsory purchase order. He is now living under canvas.

Judge tells Adamson jury it must be certain of evidence

The jury hearing the trial of Mr Peter Adamson, the *Coronation Street* actor, at Burnley Crown Court was told by the judge yesterday that it had to try the case solely on the evidence and should ignore "emotions and suspicions".

Mr Adamson, aged 53, of Old Road, Bury, Greater Manchester, who plays Len Fairclough in the television serial, has pleaded not guilty to indecently assaulting two girls aged eight at Haslingden swimming baths last April.

Judge Lockett was speaking after counsel for the prosecution and the defence had completed their closing speeches. He will deal with Mr Adamson's evidence today and the jury is expected to consider its verdict later today.

The judge told the jury of eight men and four women: "Mr Adamson is your fellow man and he is entitled to demand of you to be treated as such and in no other way.

"You, members of the jury, in the very name of justice and fairness, must disregard what you know of his professional life save what I shall mention later and the publicity this case has attracted.

"I have put it as strongly as I can and I ask you to note my words carefully and seriously."

The judge said that everyone, including the defendant, had felt some sympathy for the little girls who had to give evidence.

He added: "I ask you to put away from your mind emotions and suspicions and try this case on the evidence. Emotions and suspicions will not help you one jot."

On the question of the evidence from police officers at the pool, the judge said: "The officers had denied comparing their recollections. It is a matter for you what you make of that."

The evidence was that there was no collaboration, but if the jury found the evidence was tainted then itt must approach that evidence with the greatest possible caution.

"Only if you are satisfied that a witness is honest and correct should you give weight to their evidence", Judge Lockett said.

He said that if the jury was sure of Mr Adamson's guilt it could convict him.

"If you are sure he is innocent it follows that you must acquit him, but if you are not sure of his guilt, your duty is plain. Your duty is, you must acquit him."

On the question of indecent assault, he told the jury that to touch the girl indecently Mr Adamson would have to have a clear intention in so doing.

The judge told the jury that the prosecution case was that the incidents were "not an innocent escapade".

He said: "But that is a matter for you whether you draw that conclusion. You have to be sure weighing all the evidence up that it does drive you to that conclusion before you can draw it.

"I must give you a careful and clear direction and a serious warning. The evidence of the first girl is unsworn evidence and you have to decide what weight you would give to that evidence."

On the evidence of Det Con Maurice O'Neill, the judge referred to the incident when he and a policewoman said they saw Mr Adamson put his thumbs into a little girl's swimming costume.

"There have been minutes, nay an hour, spent in this court considering that movement", the judge added.

This movement lasted 15 seconds at the most, and more probably 10 seconds according to the evidence, the judge said. "This is a very short time. I ask you to bear that in mind.

"Anyone can put a nasty view on anything if they are so minded. The evidence points to the defendant playing and enjoying himself, and the children enjoying themselves."

Child rescued

Fabio Lamberti, aged three, was rescued by firemen yesterday after he climbed 20ft scaffolding on a half-built house near his home in Clevedon, Bristol, and fell into a first floor room.

Buttons job for Will o' the Wisp tracker

By David Hewson

...ts Vac. The under-fives version of the *Radio Times* requires an editor. Ability to ...nie, tuype, and keep track of the movements of Will o'the Wisp and Postman Pat distinct advantages.

The vacancy at the helm of *Buttons* may not set Fleet Street alight, but it will be keenly watched by a section of the nation's middle-class mothers. Since the weekly magazine came into being a little over a year ago, its circulation has risen to nearly 100,000 on the basis of accurate listings of when tiny-viewers can tune into the adventures of Morph, Jigsaw Street, and other BBC children's programmes.

...Lyn Williamson, the present editor, is returning to her native New Zealand, and her chief, Mr Dennis Hooper, editorial director of Polystyle Publications, hopes her replacement will be someone with a teaching background to maintain the magazine's educational aspects.

Mr Hooper becomes ruffled when he hears *Buttons* described as a comic. Since Polystyle, part of British Electric Traction, already owns two real comics, he feels qualified to know the difference.

"The children's weekly market has not changed much in 20 or 30 years, except that a lot of the stuff being produced today is not as good as it was ...", he said.

At 34p a copy, it is only a ...ny cheaper than the *Radio Times*, which includes the same programme details in a slightly less colourful form. *Buttons* is mostly written by ... people who produce the ... for the BBC's children's programmes featured in its pages. In return, Polystyle pays the BBC a fee for using ... programmes

Morph and Grandmorph – two children's favourites.

40% of brides accept danger of divorce, survey shows

By David Nicholson-Lord

New evidence of the way divorce is eating into the fabric of British life comes today in a survey showing that more than 40 per cent of brides accept that their marriages may not last for ever. Fewer than a tenth will be virgins when they marry.

The findings emerge from a survey of *Wedding Day* magazine readers, largely youthful ingenues who might be expected to take a rosy and traditionalist view of matrimony.

Almost all are marrying for the first time, two-thirds still live with their parents and 92 per cent are having a white wedding. Yet 41 per cent accept the possibility that their marriages may not be permanent.

Important differences were also disclosed between the attitudes of virgins and non-virgins and the success of parents' marriages also coloured views.

Forty-two per cent of non-virgins accept a possible marital break-up, as against 28 per cent virgins. The figure was 39 per cent among those who consider the parents' marriage a success, compared with 50 per cent among those who regard parents' marriages as having failed.

There was, however, no difference in the expectation of break-up between those planning weddings in churches and in register offices. That is possibly because only 34 per cent were motivated by religious views in planning a white wedding. "Tradition" was cited by another 34 per cent, parental wishes by 10 per cent and other reasons by the remaining 22 per cent.

The survey was based on 645 *Wedding Day* brides-to-be, with an average age of 22, and the magazine is concerned to emphasize the more reassuring findings. In 88 per cent of the impending marriages, the man proposed, and in 17 per cent of cases that took place either a romantic dinner or with the male on bended knee – the two most favoured situations.

Only a fifth of brides had been living with their grooms and the most popular reason for marriage, favoured by 42 per cent, was security and commitment. According to the magazine, the attitudes disclosed by the survey are surprisingly conservative and romantic.

Nevertheless 72 per cent are in favour of pe-marital sex, 15 per cent think it is up to the individuals and only 7 per cent are against it.

But most brides will be doing the traditional household chores; 78 per cent said they will be doing most of the cooking and 91 per cent the washing. Only 3 per cent of grooms will do most of the cooking.

New ruling may give parents cane options

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A consultative paper giving parents the right to contract out of having their children caned at school is expected to be published this week, 18 months after the European Court of Human Rights ruled on the issue.

Publication of the paper, which will have to be followed by legislation, represents the minimum the Government action to meet the European Court's ruling. It was condemned immediately as fatuous and unjust by STOPP, the anti-beating pressure group.

The Department of Education and Science confirmed yesterday that consultation would be only on the question of how to implement a contracting-out clause and not on whether contracting out is the right way to meet Strasbourg's judgment.

The judgment centred on the limited question of whether children could be beaten against their parents' philosophical convictions because in the two cases last year neither of the boys had been beaten.

However, parents had expressed the desire that they should not be beaten and their sons were suspended from school when they refused to accept the tawse, a leather thong applied to the hand in Scottish schools.

Mr Tom Scott, of STOPP, said yesterday that it was stupid of the Government not to ban the cane altogether in England and Wales because within three years the European Court would tell the United Kingdom to do so.

Lord Mackay, the Scottish Lord Advocate who argued last year's Cosans and Campbell cases in Strasbourg on behalf of the United Kingdom Government, said contracting-out was no solution.

Man 5 days in car boot

By Our Staff Reporter

A postman was recovering in hospital yesterday after spending five days trapped in the boot of his car in north-east London. Mr Jeffrey Pottle, aged 26, was released by a policeman who became suspicious about the car parked in a lay-by, Waltham Forest and opened the boot.

"He appears Mr Pottle climbing into the boot last Wednesday, closed the lid and could not get out," a police spokesman said. "We have no idea why he climbed in".

He added that while he was trapped, the car was broken into and a coat stolen. Thousands of people are believed to have passed the vehicle which was parked near a popular spot for visitors to the forest.

Mr Pottle was decribed as being weak but able to stand after he was helped from the car. He was taken to St Margaret's Hospital, Epping, and then transferred to Claybury Psychiatric Hospital.

A colleague of Mr Pottle's at South Woodford post office said they had thought he was ill after he complained last Wednesday morning that he was feeling unwell and was going home.

Jail governor tells of threats to kill him

Mr Gerald Schofield, aged 42, assistant govenor of Parkhurst Prison, told Isle of Wight magistrates yesterday that he was tied up and held hostage for 28 hours at the top-security jail by two prisoners, armed with knives, who thretened to kill him. The prisoners eventually gave themselves up and Mr Schofield was released unharmed.

The prisoners, John Thomas Bowden, aged 26, and James McCaig, aged 27, are charged with unlawfully imprisoning Mr Schofield and threatening to kill him.

Mr Graham Grant-Whyte for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that during the period of negotiations Bowden set a deadline of two and a half hours, after which Mr Schofield would be killed.

Later the prisoners said that every half hour that elapsed after the deadline a wound would be inflicted on him. At one time Bowden called-out: "I am serving a life sentence with a 25 years recommendation, so I have nothing to lose".

Mr Schofield said that after he had told McCaig his parole application had been rejected, McCaig returned to the governor's office while he was interviewing Bowden and pushed furniture against the door. "Bowden got up and took hold of me. I shouted no, no, don't be silly.

"They tied me hand and foot with strips of sheeting and put me in a corner. Next I remember Bowden phoning the *Daily Mirror* and having a conversation about prison service injustices, according to his point of view. He also phoned prison officials and told them if any attempt was made to break into the room I would be killed."

Mr Scofield agreed that he talked about personal matters with the prisoners sometimes; about wives and families.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Schofield: Broke parole news to prisoner.

Cancer rate 'average' at nuclear site

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Deaths from cancer among workers at British Nuclear Fuels at Sellafield (formerly Windscale) in Cumbria, are no greater than among the population in general, the company claimed yesterday.

Conclusions are based on an analysis of recorded death certificates of 11,500 male workers and former workers at the waste nuclear fuel reprocessing plant between 1948 and 1980. In the period there were 400 deaths from cancer, and this Mr Peter Mummery, director of health and safety for the company said, was slightly lower than might be expected among such a group on the basis of national figures.

He said the small number of deaths from conditions such as leukaemia, bone and thyroid cancers and multiple myeloma, which were regarded as particularly susceptible to radiation, were also in line with the pattern of disease in the population in general.

Six cases in which compensation had been paid, totalling £250,000, were special circumstances. Although the cause of the cancer was not known conclusively, radiation at work was one probability.

Police seek M6 witnesses in Caroline Hogg case

By Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Police investigating the murder of Caroline Hogg, aged ... appealed to lorry drivers and motorists who were at the ...ay East service area on the ... near Penrith, Cumbria ... and midnight on July 8 to contact them.

They said that three witnesses had come forward to tell of a scruffy-looking man in his ...ties who was with a girl aged between five and six and was asking for a lift south.

The man and the girl had been standing near the sales kiosk between midnight and 2 a.m. The child appeared to be ... and hungry and was wearing a dark blue duffel coat with the hood up.

Police said they had ended their roadside searches on the A... near Twycross where the body of Caroline Hogg was found last week. In a 72-hour period since last Friday they had checked 4,378 cars but it was admitted. "We have no positive line of inquiry from this."

Two Scottish detectives who had planned to fly to West Germany yesterday to interview a German tourist who was in Portobello, Edinburgh, on the day Caroline Hogg disappeared, were delayed by legal procedures.

Det Chief Supt Brian Cunningham, who emphasized that Herr Fritz White was wanted only as a possible witness, said that "offical procedures were necessary before Herr White could be approached.

In Loughborough, Leicestershire, an inquest on the child was opened yesterday and adjourned indefinitely.

Greenham slogan raid embarrasses ministry

The RAF Ministry of Defence police have launched an investigation into security at the planned cruise missile base at Greenham Common, Berkshire, after anti-nuclear slogans were daubed on two American aircraft there early yesterday.

A top secret plane, the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird, and a KC-135 air-to-air tanker were parked on the airfield after the weekend air show at Greenham Common. The perimeter wire was cut on the south side of the base where the first of 96 cruise missiles are due to become operational in December.

The concrete missile bunkers are in a special security zone protected by two tall wire fences, topped by barbed tape.

The Blackbird, normally based at RAF Alconbury, Cambridgeshire, is equipped with cameras and sensors enabling it to look as far east as Poland, from a flight path along the East-West frontier.

Security at the base, where 1,500 United States Air Force personnel are stationed, is handled by Ministry of Defence police, RAF police and United States field security police.

Seven women were taken to Newbury police station yesterday and charged with criminal damage. They were bailed to appear in court on August 18.

The MoD is clearly embarrassed about the daubing incident, which happened despite a tightening of security

But it was pointed out in Whitehall that many more would be needed to guard every foot of the 9½-mile chain-link fence round the airfield. A much tougher line is expected once the first cruise missiles arrive.

PARLIAMENT July 25 1983

Lawson forced to make statement on share sale

BP SHARES

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the Commons that he intended to raise £500m by the sale of a further tranche of shares in BP.

Mr Lawson agreed to make an oral statement after protests during energy question time and later about his intention to make the announcement in a written reply.

The Government was accused of subterfuge and there were protests from Mr John Smith, the Opposition spokesman on energy, and Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP. Eventually Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, told MPs that Mr Lawson would make an oral statement after all.

After Mr Lawson had made his announcement, Mr Smith said: It would have been better if he had made this oral statement in the first place rather than having to be dragged to the despatch box in order to give information which Parliament is entitled to receive.

Will he give an undertaking he will not embark any more sales of public assets without declaring that intention to the House so he can be questioned about the particulars of the sales and the technique to be adopted?

Will he also undertake that the forced sale of the Wytch Farm oil field and the British Gas Corporation assets in the North Sea will not be proceeded with until there has been a proper debate in this House?

Bearing in mind his lamentable record in the sale of Amersham International and Britoil, what technique is to be adopted in the sale of BP shares which will avoid some of the disasters for which he has been responsible previously?

What possible justification is there for a national policy that whenever there is a public enterprise making a profit it has to be sold and the loss left with the taxpayer?

Mr Lawson: The only matter germane to the question is of courtesy to the House and on that I am very sensitive. There are precedents in this matter, there have been previous sales of BP shares.

After detailing a number of previous sales of the shares, he continued: The previous sale was by a Labour Government. What happened on that occasion was there was a statement to the House by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer in connexion with the agreement with the IMF which referred to the intention to sell some BP shares. No details were given.

The operation, which occurred in 1979, was an offer for sale and there was a written answer that day.

Mr Garry Waller (Keighley, C), who had asked for a written answer, said: What he has said and what the Government is doing is no grand precedent but merely a repetition of what the Labour Government did. This has been a wild goose chase.

Mr Lawson: He is quite right.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): The real precedents were in 1979 and 1977 and on both occasions the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced to the House the sale of substantial BP shares and it is this that has been absent from the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that is what the House has objected to.

What about the specific promise that he gave to the House on October 31 1979, when he elaborated on the terms of sale when he said the prospectus would recall that the Government did not intend to sell any more of their present holding in the company?

What about the further assurance he gave to the House on March 12 1980 when asked for a reaffirmation of the undertaking in the prospectus when he said that there was no intention in the foreseeable future of selling any more of the Government's shareholdings? If the foreseeable future is from March 1980 until now, he has some explaining to do.

Has the financial situation since the election so deteriorated that the Government now has to go back on the prospectus and the commitment it made in it?

Mr Lawson: I can assure him that what I have now said is fully consistent with the undertaking given in the prospectus. If he doubts my word he can consult any reputable lawyer. Could he have foreseen in 1979 that he would not have been a member of the Labour Party?

Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab): Was the suggested sale of Britoil circumvented in Cabinet by the New Secretary of State for Energy persuading his colleagues that this would be folly?

Mr Lawson: Sale of Britoil shares, as with sale of BP shares, is not a matter for the Secretary of State for Energy as both lots of shares are held by the Treasury and is my responsibility as Chancellor.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): It is a spurious argument that governments need to own great national assets for the public. It is better to sell these assets and ensure that one does not have to keep down public expenditure to the extent that it damages public services or to increase income tax which damages other companies.

It is better to sell sensibly to raise capital that long term strategy is not damaged.

Mr Lawson: I agree.

● During questions to Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, earlier in the day, Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab) asked Mr Walker to deny the front page story in *The Times* that the Chancellor was about to finance further sales of publicly-owned assets.

To sell off public assets such as British Petroleum and Britoil would be a monumental folly, he said.

Mr Walker: I do not agree. Already the majority of BP is owned by the private sector. The Chancellor will make his announcement at the appropriate time.

Dr Owen: Were the Government to sell off BP shares it has a duty to the taxpayer at least to sell only when it can maximize the taxpayer's return. There could not be a more unfortunate time than now.

Mr Walker said the judgment as to how and when to sell was a matter for the Government, which would have to defend it.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C): Will he go further than simply considering the sale of BP shares and consider introduction of private capital into British Gas and the electricity supply industry?

Mr Walker: The Government made clear in its election manifesto that it was interested in seeing what areas of the public sector it could sensibly and rationally see moved from the public sector to the private sector. These examinations are taking place now.

Mr Allen Rogers (Rhondda, Lab): This dogmatic policy of returning our natural energy resources to private industry is a disaster course and likely to lead to a situation like that immediately after the First World War when a royal commission said that such resources were too important to be left to private greed and speculation.

Mr Walker: I sympathize with his old fashioned socialist views but I disagree with them.

Mr John Smith: Today the Chancellor proposes to make a written answer indicating which sales will take place of assets within his own responsibility. It is disgraceful that Mr Walker cannot tell us during energy questions what these are to be so that MPs can question him.

It is a sympton of the arrogance of this Government that it wishes to use a subterfuge to declare its policy and them scurry off for the recess without proper opportunity for debate.

Mr Walker: No.

Dr Owen on a point of order: It is normal practice for oral questions to take precedence over written questions which come within his own responsibility, such as those about BP and gas and oil assets, with the excuse that the Chancellor will make a written answer which has clearly been put down with the understanding, to put it no higher, of the Government.

Will the Chair rule on the matter?

Mr Smith supported Dr Owen's point of order but the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said he was not responsible for answers by ministers, nor could he anticipate the content of the written answer.

● Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C) asked Mr Walker when he expected to dispose of the British Gas Corporation's offshore oil interests.

Mr Walker: I hope to complete the disposal of BGC's offshore oil interests as soon as possible.

Mr Eggar: Would he confirm that he has no intention of letting the sale of offshore oil interests take as long as the onshore oil interests and that the oil assets will include not only producing assets but also prospective acreage?

Mr Walker: Yes, I confirm the latter point. I have no complaint about the manner in which over the period I have been responsible progress has been made where both offshore and onshore disposal are concerned.

● Later, after repeated points of order by Dr Owen, Mr Smith and Labour backbenchers, Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, said the the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make a statement.

The Speaker had had to call repeatedly for order as Labour MPs shouted "answer" at Mr Lawson, who was sitting on the Government front bench during the protests.

Mr Smith had accused the Government of gross contempt of the House and gross arrogance. Mr Evans, asking the Speaker to look at the story in *The Times* today which foreshadowed the Chancellor's expected statement, said there was a great danger that secretaries of state or ministers of the Crown, if confronted with oral questions they found embarrassing, would get round them by asking Conservative MPs to table questions for written answer.



Lawson: There are precedents

Smith: Lamentable record

MPs on why they should not take a holiday

SUMMER RECESS

The House should not disperse for the summer recess until it had heard something from ministers about their attitude to a new, shady and squalid organization called the Association of London Authorities, Mr Geoffrey Finsberg (Hampstead and Highgate, C) said during a debate on the motion for the summer adjournment.

The association was a body being set up at the expense of London ratepayers to change the rules of the game. Ministers would be asked to treat it as a proper body that should have consultation. They should not fall into that trap. It ought not to require much time to give the sort of answer which the association's request for recognition demanded.

I hope (he said) that ministers will say before the recess that they will totally disregard the Association of London Authorities for all purposes and will not recognize it as anything other than a from organization for the Labour Party.

Mr Frank Cook (Stockton North, Lab), in a maiden speach, sid unemployment in his constituency was over 23 per cent at thhe time of the last statistical publication. There were some areas in Cleveland with male adult unemployment exceeding 60 per cent.

It was little wonder that Mrs Thatcher chose to avoid the north east in her recent campaign itinerary. They were constantly remined of the need for harder work, for greater efficiency, higher productivity and more effort.

Yet MPs were being asked, with constituencies like Cleveland, to consider a 12 week recess. Such a request was unchristian, heartless and callous, but sadly it was to be expected.

Sir Paul Hawkins (Norfolk South West, C) said if Conservatives were honest, they won the election so overwhelmingly because the Labour Party was completely out of touch with the average voter. He was determined to see that this Government was not out of touch by the time of the next election.

The House of Commons has denied electors the weapon of capital punishment that they wanted in the fight against violent crime. He wanted an assurance that there would be other deterents against violent crimes.

He personally did not like the thought of 15 to 20 years imprisonment. When you have been behind barbed wire for five years you think that was as much as any human being could spend. But if the public was to be protected then this would have to be done.

He wanted an assurance from the Government tha it did not accept people should go without work for large slices of their life and the Government was working all out to create work.

The Govenment must make it quite clear to the public beyond possible doubt that it was not only determined to defend the country but were also prepared to strive just as hard for peace.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) said he wanted an end to the cruel way in which the new youth training scheme discriminated against disabled young people. In *The Times* on July 5 Sir Terence Beckett (Director General of the the CBI) had painted a glowing picture of the scheme, but the view of disabled young people and their parents was not so approving.

Mr Fregus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale, C) called on the Government to grasp the nettle of giving postal votes to people on holiday during a general election and said the Goverment should say when it was going to put right this wrong. He also wanted a fairer system of rating.

They could look more at privatisation because greater use of provate enterprise could lead to substantial savings for ratepayers without a reduction in services.

Now that they were assured of another five years of Conservative Government, he hoped that the Prime Minister would look again at the rates problem.

Mr Donald Coleman (Neath, Lab) said that the problems of South Wales must not be ignored by the House nor by the Government. The miners of South Wales were not bent on the destruction of the industry, but on its success and prosperity.

They were saying that the Government should get off their backs and allow the miners and the coal board to get on with the business of mining coal.

Ministers should forget ideology and realize that the mines were not suitable candidates for privatization.

The railways board should be given funds to increase efficiency and the crackpot ideas like those in the Serpell report should not be implemented.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South, Lab) made a series of proposals to end what he called the horrifying conditions being suffered by the mentally handicapped in long-term institutions.

He said the Government had attacked the national health service and failed to deal with the scandalous and atrocious conditions that these people had to live in.

It seemed the Government wished to keep the treatment of the mentally handicapped a secret because these conditions had been kept under wraps except when there had been leaks to newspapers.

There had been 18 reports from the development team and 17 of these had been kept confidential. They covered seven years, 50 hospitals and 30 homes.

Some things were beyond belief. The situation was patchy in different parts of the country but some of these mentally handicapped people lived in squalor. Some were denied ordinary toilet facilities. Others had no privacy and were grossly neglected. There were fire risks and some people also suffered cruelty.

Health authorities insisted that the facts were made known to them alone.

The development team (he said) is a shackled watchdog. It can neither make public the facts it discovers, nor can it go to any region or hospital except by invitation of the health authority.

How is that for rigging the weights against the mentally handicapped? We all know the hospitals will be put in order temporarily and dirt will be swept under the carpet by the authority.

Allegations of crucity should be investigated. But he did echo some praise by the team for nurses.

He had a plan of action. First, ther should be an independent public inquiry into all the development team's reports and the responses by the health authorities. Families were anxious. The public was concerned.

Secondly, there should be a special ombudsman for the mentally hadicapped. This would deter maladministration.

Thirdly, the development team should be free to go wherever it liked at any time, without notice. Its reports should be made public.



Finsberg: Front for the Labour Party

Fourthly, transfer from institutions should be accelerated but not made without proper resources for those living in the community.

There are glaring unjustices (he said) and much unnecessary suffering is being caused. This in not a party matter because no goverment has solved this problem. But this Government is exacerbating it. Conditions are unchristian and uncivilized.

Mr Robert McCriadle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) drew attention to the growing problem experienced by people who changed jobs and experienced loss of pension because of this.

At a time of high unemployment, he said, it was essential to have maximum mobility of labour so that people could take advantage of a job offer no matter where it existed. But people were being penalized; in nine out of ten cases job changers had their pension expectation reduced.

I detect (he said) growing resentment by many people.

But solving the problem was not easy. With Government backing the pensions interests, the insurance companies and pension funds, should seek a greater balance between job leavers and the stayers through a voluntary clearing house through whose mechanism the pension entitlement could be easily and swiftly transferred. That would require underpinning of minimum pension rights by legislation and campaign of awareness.

But nothing was for nothing. Employers, leavers and stayers must contribute to help the change. But if the pensions interests were unwilling or unable to embark on a solution, the Government must think again about its preparedness to undertake this difficult task.

Fresh studies on inland waterways

The Government hoped to commission fresh studies into the question of freight traffic on the inland waterways from which it would be able to see changes in trends and amounts of traffic. Lord Lucas of Chilworth, a Government spokesman, told the House of Lords during a debate on the development of the waterways.

Lord Plant (Lab), initiating the debate, said that long-term investment in British Waterways should be directed in such a way as to create demand. The waterways had reached a turning point; in recent years the decline in freight tonnage carried had been arrested. The total tonnage increased by 11 per cent in 1982 in spite of economic difficulties.

Lord Lucas said the Government's general policy was that there had to be fair competition between alternative modes of freight transport. The customer determined the mode of transport he chose. It was the customer who at the end of the day made the choice and paid the price.

One had to accept the fact that freight traffic on the inland waterways was only a small share of all freight traffic and most of that was within the private sectors of operation.

The Government hoped to commission further studies into the question but meanwhile it would not block any reasonable attempt to attract more freight on to the waterways.

Studies had shown that every ton carried on British Waterways was subsidized by the taxpayer by £2.11. The debate was concluded.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on rate support grant supplementary reports for England and for Wales. Motions on members' pay and allowance and on ministerial and other salaries orders. Lords (2.30): Fnance Bill, second reading and remaining stages. Debate on the future of the South London Hospital for Women.

Pressure for refund will be maintained

EEC BUDGET

The Government was urged to stand firm in seeking full payment of the EEC budget refund when Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, reported to the Commons on the EEC Budget Council in Brussels last week.

Mr Ridley said that the United Kingdom was left with a shortfall of about 100m European currency units (£58m gross) or 75m ecu (£43m net), from the agreed refund of EEC contributions.

Mr Jack Straw, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that Mr Ridley had presented a sad and sorry tale of the Government's performance which was a far cry from the Prime Minister's promise after the Stuttgart summit.

He said that Mr Ridley had been quoted in *The Times* as saying they had lost a battle but not the war. What weapons would he use in that war to get the full contribution refund?

The reason (he said) he has suffered such a further humiliation in a long round of humiliations is that other Common Market ministers have the measure of him and the Prime Minister are full of sound and fury signifying nothing, willing to wound but afraid to strike.

Mr Ridley: That comes ill from Mr Straw and the Labour Party. Our Common Market partners got the measure of the previous Government and did not give them one ecu back.

He said that next year there could be no question of increasing agricultural spending because the ceiling was reached in this year's budget. That gave the Government a real weapon.

This was the first stage of the budgetary process. There would be ample opportunities for British ministers to press the case and do all they could to make the Community live up to its undertakings and obligations. They would do that.

Peers to get higher expense allowance

HOUSE OF LORDS

Proposals to increase peers' expense allowances and to give effect to ministerial salary increases of 4.7 per cent for ministers of state and 5.4 per cent for parliamentary secretaries were introduced by Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, and approved without discussion in the House of Lords.

Under the proposals, recommended by the Review Body on Peers Expenses, the limit on Lords day subsistence and incidental travel expenses for each day of attendence from £25.40 to £40; secretarial allowance from £11 to £17 and officeholders' annual secretarial allowance from £1,300 to £2,000.

● The Opticians Act 1958 (Amendment) Bill was introduced and read a first time in the Lords.

Coal to stay main energy source

ENERGY

Coal will continue to be the major source of fuel at least to the end od the century, Mr Giles Shaw, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said during question time in the Commons.

In Answer to Mr David Knox (Staffordshire, Moorlands, C) he said that in 1974 coal generated 56 per cent of the United Kingdom public electricity supply and by 1982 that had risen to 74 per cent.

Mr Knox: These figures show a very satisfactory progress since 1974. Is there likely to be any significant change in the figures for fuels in the next few years?

Mr Shaw: Coal will continue to be the major source of fuel at least to the end ofthe century. Future figures depend on the competitive nature of the fuel in question.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab): Will the flooding at the Selby coal field this week affect the generation of electricity?

There is great concern that in a project costing £1,000m, blessed with mining expertise and modern technology, flooding of this nature could take place. There should be an investigation by HM Inspectorate, mining engineers and geologists to find out whether or not it is going to be safe in this condition.

Mr Shaw: The incident is most unfortunate but this is primarily a matter for the National Coal Board and the board issued a statement this afternoon throwing more informative light on this.

Mr Trevor Skeet (North Bedfordshire, C): How are power stations to be supplied if Selby cannot do it? What long-term effect will this have on the mine and how is it that this problem suddently occured?

Mr Shaw: This is a matter for the coal board to assess and not me. The first assessment suggests the situation is not reason why there should be a delay in the start on the second faces at Wistow colliery.

As for power station supplies, he knows the size of the stocks available.

Mr Alex Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Midlothien, Lab): We have coal for the power stations standing partially unused because of the lack of energy demand as a result of the economic recession triggered by the policies of this Government.

Shaw: Unfortunate incident at Selby

Mr Shaw: Given the state of the energy demand there will be a certain lack of demand for certain forms of fuel.

Unemptied meters cause concern

The Government is to press British Gas over the problem of long delays in reading and emptying gas meters. MPs expressed concern during Energy questions in the Commons that the accumulation of money in unemptied meters increased the risk of break-ins.

Mr Giles Shaw, Under Secretary of State for Energy said he would draw the matter to the attentions of the chairman of British Gas.

Mr Doug Hoyle (Warrington North, Lab) said: Meters are not being read and slot meters are not being emptied. This is causing great indignation. Many people with slot meters are afraid to go out in case they are broken into.

Mr Shaw: The problem is greater in specific areas than in others. He said earlier that 1,588 meter readers were employed in the gas industry on March 31, 1983. At the same date in 1981 and 1982, the figure was 1,695 and 1,670 respectively.

Sir Michael Shaw (Scarborough, C): What discussions have taken place among the interested industries to see if joint readings could be made, so saving labour?

Mr Shaw: Various discussions have taken place. Certain economies that could be made have been identified, but there are considerable practical difficulties and it would take a considerable time to bring such a scheme into operation.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP): There is particular concern among pensioners in Segas areas about the long delays in calls to empty meters. There are cases of delays of over six months.

Mr Shaw: I know Segas are worried about this particular situation.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab): These difficulties also apply to electricity meters. A constituent of mine has not had her meter emptied for eight months. As a result the meter is full and she is effectively cut off from supplies.

This seems to be a policy of the London Electricity Board where they are not emptying meters on certain council estates at all.

Penrith Liberals launch final uphill push

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance believes it has history on its side in predicting a fine result, and not discounting an upset, in this Parliament's first by-election, at Penrith and the Border on Thursday.

In 1921 Mr James Lowther, Conservative and Unionist MP for the area for 35 years, stood down as Speaker of the House of Commons. He was created Viscount Ullswater and in the subsequent by-election the Conservatives held off a challenge from the Liberals by just 31 votes.

There is therefore a parallel with Thursday's contest, caused by the elevation to the Lords of Mr William Whitelaw, now Viscount Whitelaw, who represented the seat for 28 years.

The task facing the Alliance this time may be tougher than in 1921 – Mr Whitelaw has bequeathed a majority of 15,421 to his prospective Conservative successor, Mr David Maclean – but there are sound reasons for believing that its candidate, Mr Michael Young, will improve on his June 9 showing, when he attracted 27 per cent of the vote and took the Liberals back into second place for the first time since 1950.

With far more resources available than at the general election, the Alliance is mounting one of its renowned by-election pushes in an area where it believes the Liberals have "under-performed" in the past.

About 450 SDP and Liberal workers from all over Britain were in the constituency at the weekend. Tonight in Penrith, Mr David Steel, taking a break from his sabbatical, will share a platform with Dr David Owen in an attempt to give Mr Young's campaign a final boost.

Penrith and the Border is one of the two largest, and one of the most beautiful of English constituencies. It consists mainly of small towns, villages and hamlets stretching from the Scottish border and Solway coastline to the North through the Pennines, Lakeland fells, and Eden Valley farmland to the town of Appleby in Cumbria and the village of Brough on the road to Scotch Corner. It is bisected by the M6 motorway.

Penrith and Wigton are its only sizable towns. Agriculture, tourism, public service and small scale industries provide the main employment. Unemployment is about 6 per cent.

But the constituency does not quite fit the image of a solidly Tory shire. Although home ownership, at 58 per cent, is slightly higher than the national average, and council tenancies are at 17 per cent, the 1981 census showed that, in contrast to national trends, a quarter of families live in private rented accommodation, most of it tied.

The Liberals are convinced there has been a big "deference" vote for the Tories, which will be easier to break down with the departure of Lord Whitelaw, who undoubtedly had a high personal following. They also believe that the Labour vote can be squeezed even tighter. Mr Lindsey Wlliams, who is standing again for Labour, scored 13 per cent on June 9.

Mr Young, aged 38, and director of a construction company, is attempting to capitalize on the annoyance of the electorate at having to return to the polls only 49 days after the general election (many people believe that Mr Whitelaw should have been ennobled beforehand) his own local connexions (the family home is at Brougham near Penrith) and his claims to be the rightful successor to the liberal tradition represented by Lord Whitelaw.

Mr Young left the Conservative Party only last year, having worked in the research department and served as a policy adviser to Mr Edward Heath and Lord Carrington. He ended full time work for the party when Mrs Thatcher became leader.



Talking points: Mr David Maclean, the Conservative candidate, talking to farmers.

Mr Maclean, aged 30 and a security training manager with Securicor, is depicted by his opponents as a hard line right winger, a description which he rejects.

During the campaign he has voiced support for capital punishment but says that he is of the centre of the Conservative Party and well-suited to succeed to the Whitelaw mantle. He was chosen from some 250 candidates and his farming connexions – he is the son of a Scottish farmer from the Black Isle near Inverness – will not have gone against him.

Mr Williams, aged 37, is also a local man. He runs an outdoor centre at Garrigill in the constituency and is a former Olympic canoeist. He has fought an active campaign.

He has been tirelessly attacking the Government over its public expenditure cuts, made the threatened closure of the Carlisle to Settle rail line, one of the most scenic in Europe, an issue in the campaign, and has had plenty of heavyweight support. Last week Mr Roy Hattersley and ysterday Mr Peter Shore and Mr Michael Foot, travelled up to speak for him. Today it will be Mr Neil Kinnock's turn.

There are five other candidates in the field: Helen Anscomb (Death off Roads, Freight on Rail); John Connell (Peace: Ind Soc); Eric Morgan (Lt Cdr DCS RN, retired naval officer); Peter Smith (New National Party); Lord David Sutch (Official Monster Raving Loony).

GENERAL ELECTION:	
Whitelaw, W (C)	29,304
Young, M (L/All)	13,883
Williams, L (Lab)	6,612
C majority	15,421

Alert for escaped tarantulas

Police in Hull yesterday warned residents to be on the lookout for five dangerous tarantula spiders which vanished from the home of Mr Terence Meads in Cardan Avenue, Hull, on Sunday. He kept them as pets.

The spiders escaped from a shed after a burglary and a fire, believed to have been started deliberately.

Anyone seeing the spiders, which are three in. across, hairy and grey, orange and black, was urged not to approach them unless they could be easily trapped. Hull police said yesterday that they were extremely dangerous.

Journalist is found hanged

Mr Len Doherty, an award-winning journalist and author, has been found hanged in the garage of his home in Hurlfield Drive, Gleadless, Sheffield, on his 53rd birthday.

He had been due to return to his job on the *Sheffield Star* after a 13-year battle against the physical and emotional damage caused by a terrorist grenade at Munich airport in 1970.

Beer prices up

Ansell's Brewery increased beer prices by between 1p and 3p a pint in hundreds of public houses in Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Coventry and Black Country areas yesterday.

Iraqis charged

Five Iraqi students were remanded on bail for 10 weeks by Cardiff magistrates yesterday charged with causing an affray outside University College, Cardiff, on Sunday.

Whitehall brief

The efficiency unit changes gear

By Peter Hennessy

This is a hail and farewell week in Whitehall. Yesterday the Rayner efficiency unit acquired a new management and came under the direct control of the Prime Minister. On Friday, the Central Policy Review Staff, the Cabinet's "think tank," will die by order of Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

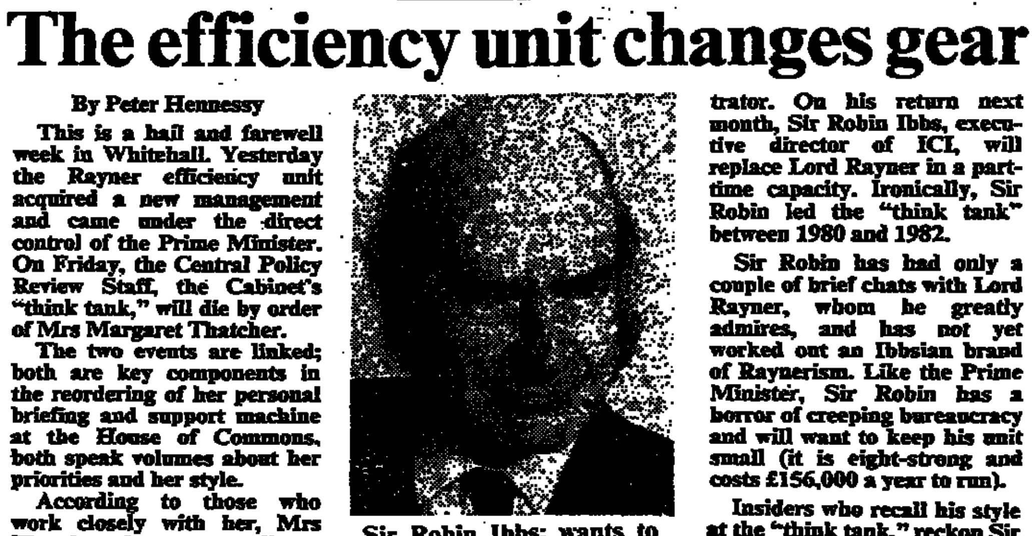
The two events are linked; both are key components in the reordering of her personal briefing and support machine at the House of Commons, both speak volumes about her priorities and her style.

According to those who work closely with her, Mrs Thatcher places great reliance on instinct as a guide to action. In her first weeks at Number 10, a permanent secretary placed her in the category of the politician who makes up his or her mind before looking at the evidence. That has not changed.

The policy analysis produced by the "think tank" was fuelled by evidence. Mrs Thatcher was never entirely happy with it. The tank was a monument to Mr Edward Heath's style of government, not her's.

The Rayner unit, however, was Mrs Thatcher's invention. Its creation in May, 1979 was one of her first acts. It, too, relied on evidence, but of a kind which coincides with what one official calls the Prime Minister's "gut feeling" that the taxpayers deserve the very best quality of services, and maximum value for their money.

Last week, in replying to a question from Mr Tim Eggar, Conservative MP for Enfield North, which asked if she was satisfied with the standard of management within the Civil Service the Prime Minister said: "Not yet. It will take a long time. But departments have put much energy and hard work into improving management, and a reasonable foundation has been laid."



Sir Robin Ibbs: wants to keep unit small

Lord Rayner was the architect of that foundation. Assisted by his chief-of-staff, Mr Clive Priestly, he developed in his first two weeks as Mrs Thatcher's efficiency adviser, a three-pronged strategy: a series of efficency scrutinies to be carried out by highly – motivated insiders; an assault on paper, the raw material of bureancracy, and the launching of a set of "lasting reforms", rapid promotion and merit pay for good managers, a new regime for financial management.

Before the election, Lord Rayner returned full-time to his duties at Marks and Spencer. Last Friday, Mr Priestley left to spread Raynerism throughout British Telecom as its director of special projects.

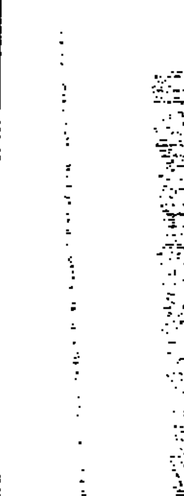
Yesterday, Mr Priestley was succeeded by another member of the Rayner unit, Mr Ian Beesly, aged 41, statisticim-turned-administrator. On his return next month, Sir Robin Ibbs, executive director of ICI, will replace Lord Rayner in a part-time capacity. Ironically, Sir Robin led the "think tank" between 1980 and 1982.

Sir Robin has had only a couple of brief chats with Lord Rayner, whom he greatly admires, and has not yet worked out an Ibbsian brand of Raynerism. Like the Prime Minister, Sir Robin has a horror of creeping bureaucracy and will want to keep his unit small (it is eight-strong and costs £156,000 a year to run).

Insiders who recall his style at the "think tank," reckon Sir Robin could take the unit further across the undrawn line between administration and policy. Already, some scrunities have strayed. The study last year of support for the research and development establishments, inevitably led to the asking of questions about "R and D" policy in general.

Sir Robin's tenure at the tank will be remembered for his big study of the nationalized industries. Under him, Raynerism might move into the relationship between state enterprises and their sponsoring minister, the Department of Health and Social Security and the National Health Service, perhaps the Department of the Environment and local government

In power terms, Raynerism will retain its bite so long as Mrs Thatcher remains at Number 10. In all but name, the Ibbs-Beesley team is now the Prime Minister's efficiency unit. For small cadres tackling the commanding heights of bureancracy, prime ministerial patronage is all – which is why the "think tank" died and the Rayner unit is receiving a new lease of life.



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Cheysson to hear Cuban views while on Latin American tour

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, left Paris late last night for what is described officially as a two-week "voyage of rediscovery" to Central and Latin American countries, including Colombia, a member of the Contadora Group, and Cuba, which has not been visited by a French Foreign Minister since the Castro revolution in 1959.

M Cheysson's visit, which was arranged several months ago, comes at a time of sharply mounting tension in Central America. It will be the first time that he has visited the area since he accompanied President Mitterand on an official visit to Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica in August, 1981.

This time he is due to visit Brazil, the biggest and most powerful Latin American country, from July 26 to 30: Bolivia, the only Latin American country with a democratically elected Socialist government, from July 30 to August 2: Colombia, which has always had close ties with France, from August 2 to 4; and Cuba, which has a special importance in the present Central American conflict, from August 4 to 6.

M Cheysson's visit to Colombia will come immediately after the visit by Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, who is currently in the middle of a week's trip to all four Contadora Group countries to discuss the "Declaration for peace in Central America" issued by the four presidents in Cancún on July 17.

The critical situation in Central America will also feature prominently in M Cheysson's talks with the Colombian government with which France's traditionally harmonious relations became somewhat strained after France's decision to sign an arms contract with Nicaragua in December, 1981.

No "offensive material" was included in the contract, but France's gesture of support for the left-wing Sandinista government was nevertheless fiercely criticized by several countries, including the United States. Two ferry boats were delivered to Nicaragua within the last few weeks as part of that contract.

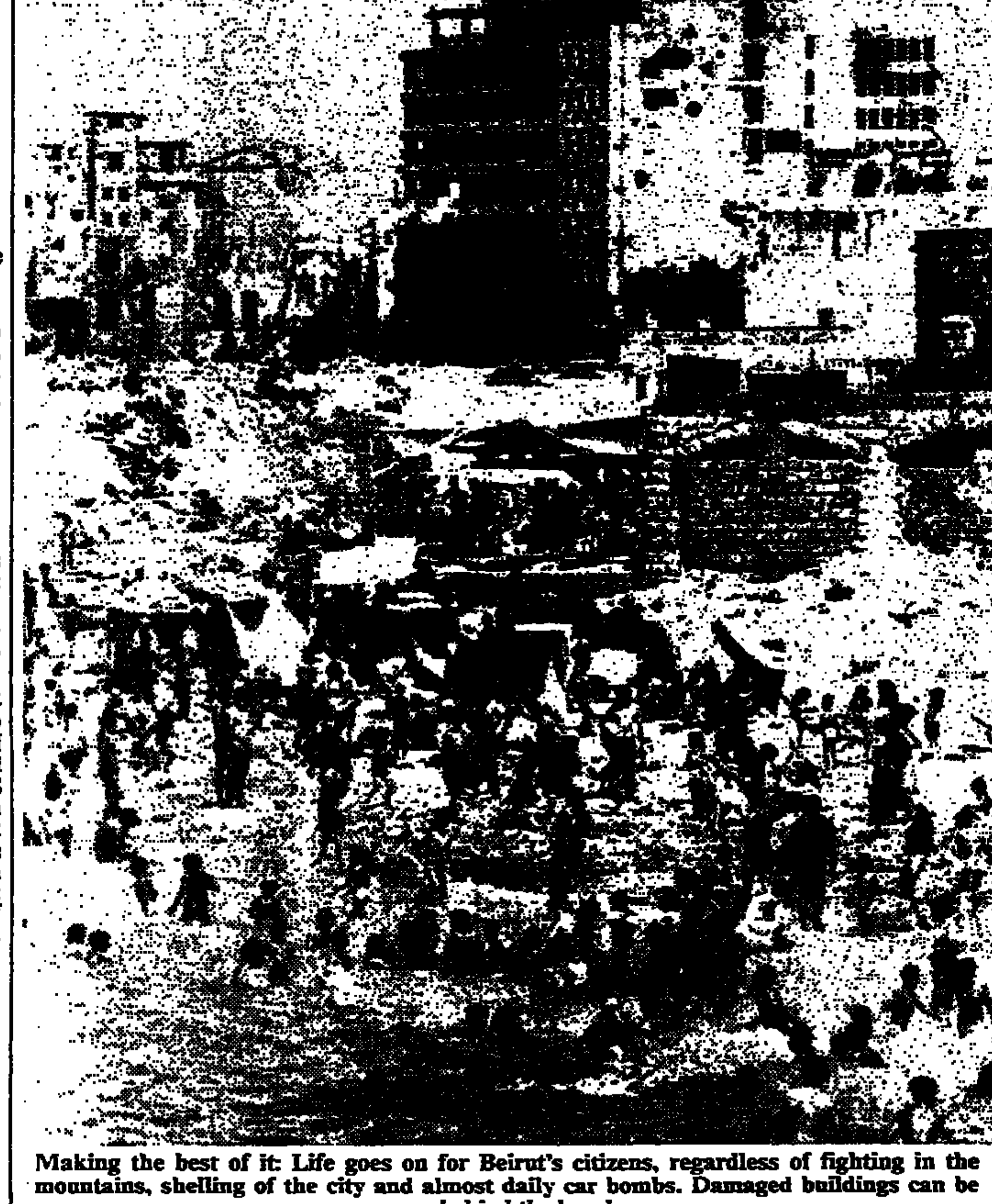
There is no question of any new arms contract at present, but France continues to maintain friendly relations with the Nicaraguan government.

An official French delegation visited Managua last week, to take part in the annual talks provided for under an agreement for economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, signed in 1982. The delegation was due to have been headed by M Christian Nucci, Minister for Overseas Development and Cooperation, but he was ill.

In Brazil, where there has recently been a clear movement towards greater democracy, France hopes to extend its existing economic cultural ties to include closer political links.

In Bolivia, one of the poorest Latin American countries to whom France owes a debt of gratitude for having expelled Klaus Barbie, the former SS officer now awaiting trial in Lille, accused of crimes against humanity, M Cheysson hopes to bring France's support to a still fragile fledgling Socialist government. The question of financial aid is expected to be at the top of the agenda.

Cuba is expected to be the most difficult stage of M Cheysson's tour.



Making the best of it: Life goes on for Beirut's citizens, regardless of fighting in the mountains, shelling of the city and almost daily car bombs. Damaged buildings can be seen behind the beach.

Israel rules out building of 'Maginot line' in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Bissri, southern Lebanon

The River Awali, Israel's new defensive line in southern Lebanon, is scarcely a river at all, hardly even a stream but more a trickle of water that meanders over pebbles through a narrow gorge just south of the Chouf mountains. Despite their impending withdrawal to the river, the Israelis have not even begun to prepare military positions along the southern bank and Israeli officers now insist they will permit all civilians free passage across the river.

"It is not our intention to cut Lebanon in half," an Israeli major said yesterday as he stood on the Bissri Bridge, where the Awali runs down to the Mediterranean north of Sidon. "We are not buiding an electrified fence and we are not going to construct some sort of Maginot line. We can't possibly prevent all infiltration across the river but we can reduce it. The main thing is for us to get out of the Chouf mountains."

The continued absence of any military preparations here – the Israelis have yet to start up in the hills south of the Awali – suggests that Israel's partial withdrawal from the Chuf may be postponed for another month or two.

Israeli troops and militiamen from Major Haddad's private army are expected to man checkpoints at three strategic bridges on a line along the Awali: a concrete highway bridge just north of Sidon, the low "ford" bridge at Bissri, and a crossing point near Barouk.

The new Israeli front line will apparently run along the Awali and on into the Bissri and Barouk rivers – both continuations of the Awali – up to the valley below Ain Zhalta, where the Israeli and Syrian armies face each other.

"Erecting an electrified fence would be far too costly," the Israeli major said yesterday. "We want peace with Lebanon and we don't want draconian measures like cutting the south off from the north of the country. Three thousands cars cross the Awali every day; we can't possibly stop them all."

Whether such aspirations can be maintained once the new front line has been set up is another question. Already there is evidence that guerrillas are taking weapons and ammunition south of Awali to avoid the expected increase in Israeli security along the line of the river. United Nations troops in southern Lebanon are now uncovering a large number of arms caches apparently hidden in preparation for the Israeli withdrawal.

While Israeli troops will be able to look down into the valley of the Awali from conveniently high mountains, the river is fordable at almost any point. Indeed at midday yesterday, the water at the Bissri bridge in the centre of the river while washing their family car.

If the scale of guerrilla ambushes does not decrease once the Israelis pull back, then new measures – including an electified fence – will no doubt be considered again.

In fact, the Chouf mountains are still so near to the Awali that the anarchy from which the Israeli Army is trying to escape could yet spill across the river.

Shimon Peres, page 10

Reagan woos blacks for 1984

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

Suddenly the black factor is making itself felt in the limbering up for the 1984 presidential race. The Reagan Administration is polishing up its civil rights credentials and the Democrats are being teased by the question: will a black run for the presidential nomination?

Mr Reagan does not have much support among America's 27 million blacks. Civil rights leaders have described his record in respect of minorities as abysmal.

Mr George Bush, his Vice-President, was booed at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), in New Orleans, last week.

Recently the White House has made a number of positive civil rights moves. Government agencies have been told to give more help to minority businesses, an effort is being made to strengthen the housing laws and the Government has filed a desegregation suit against the state of Alabama.

Reagan officials are emphasizing the President's concern about civil rights, aware that they must tread carefully to avoid upsetting conservative Republicans.

Meanwhile, in contrast to the raspberry given to Mr Bush at the NAACP convention, there was a warm reception for Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic front runner.

His popularity puts into sharper focus the question of whether a black should seek the Democratic nomination. Some argue that a black candidate could cause confusion and drain support from a candidate who has good prospects and a sound civil rights record – Mr Mondale, for example.

Mr Benjamin Hooks, the NAACP director, in common with many blacks, feels thaat no black has a chance of getting the nomination and there is nothing concrete to be gained from a symbolic candidacy.

It is much better, he argues, to concentrate on getting blacks to the polls and working for the defeat of Mr Reagan, "who had been on the wrong side every civil rights question".

The difficulty in persuading blacks to register on the voting lists, and to vote, is considerable. Apathy has led to a decrease in black turnout, and black leaders are trying to boost political consciousness and increase regisrations. Only three fifths of blacks are registered.

The other side of the candidacy debate is the strongly-held view that a black challenge could only bring benefit to the civil rights cause by exciting both black political awareness and press interest.

So far no black has offered himself as a contender, although the Rev Jesse Jackson, a civil rights veteran, disciple of Martin Luther King and the best known of black leaders, is seen as a possible runner. He has made no commitment, but by fuelling speculation he increases the interest in civil rights and the black vote.

Meanwhile, the NAACP, which has been in the vanguard of the civil rights struggle since its founding in 1909, is in trouble. It is being weakened by falling membership and bickering among its leaders. Some of its followers say it has lost its sense of purpose, and its critics question its relevance.

In part the fall in membership is related to the achievements of many of the movement's goals: it was founded to fight segregation, lynching and insult. But its decline also reflects a lessening of political interest among blacks over the last decade, a muting of the black voice. In the 1980 presidential election only half the registered blacks voted, although there have been better turnouts in city mayoral elections. This time, whether or not a black joins the presidential race, black leaders want the black vote to count for more. They are looking for a revival.

Doctors fail to save arm of golfer

Melbourne – Doctors have failed to save the right arm of Jack Newton, aged 33, the Australian golfer, which was severed when he walked into the spinning propeller of a light aircraft at Sydney airport on Sunday night (Tony Duboudin writes). A seven-and-a-half hour operation ended unsuccessfully early yesterday.

Mr Newton may also lose the sight of his right eye and a spokesman for the Prince of Wales Hospital in Sydney said that he had suffered abdominal injuries. Last night he was still critically ill.

The accident occurred when he was hurrying to board the aircraft on his way home to Newcastle from Sydney, where he and some friends had travelled to see an Australian Rules football match.

Lawyer had two Sam missiles

Islamabad (AFP) – Pakistani martial law authorities have seized two Sam 7 surface-to-air missiles from a lawyer's office in Lahore.

The Associated Press of Pakistan news agency, quoting an official communiqué, said the missiles were found at a barrister's chambers in Farid Kot.

Second twin born safely

St Louis, Missouri (AP) – A woman, who miscarried one of her twin babies three and a half months ago, has successfully had the second twin, a 6lb 14oz baby.

Her doctor said the case was unique in the United States. Only one similar one existed – a German woman gave birth to a twin in 1978, 65 days after the first was delivered.

Sea hitchhikers

Copenhagen (AP) – Thirteen people are to appear in court after three of them hitched a ride from a passenger ferry to pull them on waterskis across the strait between the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen. Police said it was an advertising stunt.

Dhaka pledge

Dhaka. (Reuter) – General Hossain Muhammad Ershad, Bangladesh's millitary ruler, said he will restore the constitution and hold national elections by March 1985. He declared martial law when he deposed President Abdus Sattar in March, 1982.

Horses rescued

Piber, Austria (AP) – A stable at the Lippizaner stud farm was damaged by fire here yesterday but the horses were rescued unharmed. Eight mares and 31 foals died in an epidemic this year.

Pipeline ready

Moscow (AP) – The Soviet portion of the pipeline due to take natural gas from Siberia to West Europe was completed yesterday, Tass said. The whole pipeline is expected to be finished before the year ends.

Tunisians jailed

Tunisia (AFP) – Twelve people accused of setting up a revolutionary movement were jailed here for up to 10 years each with hard labour for plotting terrorists activities.

Azores delay

Lisbon (AFP) – Negotiations for the renewal of US military rights at the Lajes base in the Azores are deadlocked, the Azores delegation reported.

Border escape

Hanover (Reuter) – A 23-year-old East German soldier fled to the West after crossing security barricades, West German border guards said.

Managua warns US of 'apocalypse'

Managua (AFP) – Señor Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan Interior Minister, has warned the United States of an "apocalypse" in Central America if the Reagan Administration failed to act "with prudence and wisdom" in the area.

Speaking at a ceremony on Sunday night marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of South America's great liberator, Simon Bolivar, Señor Borge said the dispatch of an American fleet to Nicaraguan waters as part of six months of joint manoeuvres with Honduras threatened not only Nicaragua but all Latin American nations.

He also attacked what he called Washington's "policy of symmetry" in comparing guerrilla activity in El Salvador with "counter-revolution" in Nicaragua.

There was no comparison whatsoever between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) in El Salvador and former National Guardsmen of the ousted Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza who were guilty of "aggression" against the Managua regime, he said.

● SAN JOSE: Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, appears to have failed a second time to meet Salvadorean insurgent leaders (Martha Honey writes).

After a weekend of confusion and secrecy, official sources close to Mr Stone in Panama said that he spent the weekend "on the beach" and had not met the leaders of the FMLN.

An official US announcement late on Friday saying that Mr Stone would be at an undisclosed location all weekend led to speculation that he was engaged in or preparing for a meeting with Salvadorean guerrillas either in Panama or Costa Rica.

A scheduled meeting in Costa Rica between Mr Stone and the FMLN fell through at the last minute earlier this month

● SAN SALVADOR: Eighty civiliams were murdered in El Salvador last week, 32 of them by unidentified paramilitary squads, Mgr Gregorio Rosa, the Auxiliary Archbishop of San Salvador, said here on Sunday.

In his weekly sermon, he asked the Government to stop "violations" of people's homes which he said were carried out at night by armed men dressed in civilian clothes.

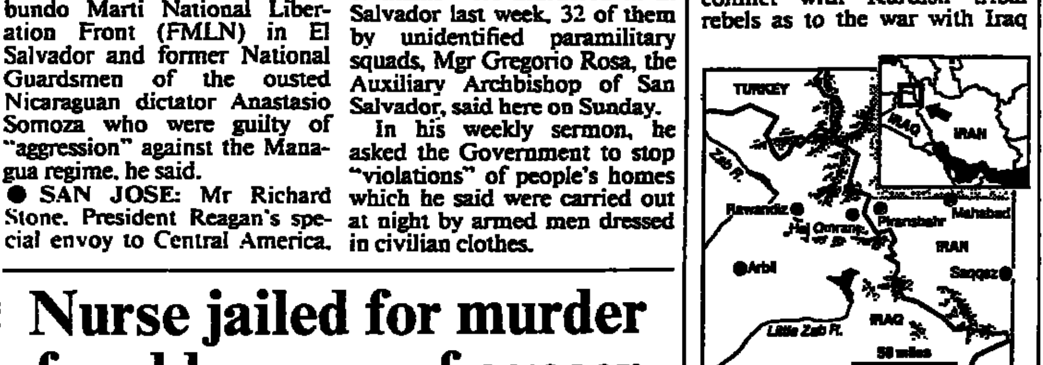
Iran digs in 'nine miles inside Iraq'

Tehran (Reuter) – An Iranian offensive into mountainous northern Iraq entered its third day yesterday with Iran claiming it had consolidated positions up to nine miles inside enemy territory.

Military analysts in London said Iran's offensive appeared limited in scope, in line with Tehran's declared policy of waging a war of attrition rather than seeking outright battlefield victory.

Iran's apparent aim, one said, was to keep Iraq on a war footing, maintaining pressure on the Iraqi economy and thus to grind Baghdad to an economic standstill and bring down the Government of President Saddam Hussein.

Diplomats said the new bout of fighting also appeared linked as much to Iran's long-running conflict with Kurdish tribal rebels as to the war with Iraq



Nurse jailed for murder freed because of cancer

Delhi (AFP) – A former Canadian nurse serving a life term for murder here has flown home after the Supreme Court granted her a one-year release for treatment of advanced ovarian cancer, reliable sources said yesterday.

Marie Andrée Leclerc, aged 37, convicted with a Frenchman for the murder of an Israeli tourist in 1976, left for Levis, Quebec, over the weekend.

Miss Leclerc was set free by the Supreme Court last Thursday after an Indian medical expert confirmed she was suffering from cancer of the ovary in the secondary stage.

Announcing the move, the judge said: "She was punished with imprisonment for life by the courts; but nature has punished her more severely." There was no cure for cancer at this stage, he said, and even the best treatment in India would only prolong her agony.

Her release was based on the condition that she promised to return to India within a year after her departure and that she report to the Indian High Commission in Canada every three months.

The court also ordered that a surety deposit of 150,000 rupees (about £10,000) put up by two Canadian missionaries in India be forfeited if she failed to return after a year.

Both she and her French accomplice, Charles Gurmuk Sobhraj, have other cases of cheating, forgery and abetting murder pending against them

Gemayel presses for a referendum

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon yesterday renewed his call for a referendum, under the auspices of the United Nations, to determine the views of Lebanese in the Israeli and Syrian-occupied zones towards the "legitimacy" of his Government.

He was speaking during a meeting at the Elysée Palace with President Mitterrand. He was on his way home from the United States.

"In those parts of the country where the Lebanese Army is, freedom and democracy are assured 100 per cent", Mr Gemayel said after the meeting, which was held at his request. "In those parts which are under foreign occupation, there is repression and the gagging of all national voices." Mr Gemayel first called for a referendum in the occupied zones soon after his election in September.

The question of an increase in the mulinational peace-keeping force, to which France has contributed 2,000 men, had not been brought up as such during his conversation with Mr Mitterrand, he said.



Elysée meeting: M Mitterrand with Mr Gemayel (right).

Lively debate expected at church council

From John Best
Ottawa

Nearly 4,000 world Christian leaders have gathered in Vancouver for a wide-ranging assembly of the World Council of Churches that could prove to be a highly provocative gathering.

Subjects from nuclear disarmament to Christian unity will be discussed at the three-week meeting, which was opened officially on Sunday by Edward Schreyer, the Canadian Governor-General.

The Council, representing 300 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches with about 450 million members, has been condemned by some critics in recent years

Five years ago it donated $85,000 (£56,000) to a Zimbabwean liberation group and two years ago it gave $125,000 to the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

EEC clash on herring quotas

From Ian Murray
Brussels

Highly controversial new figures for dividing up the herring in the North Sea were put before EEC fisheries ministers when they began a two-day meeting in Brussels yesterday. They offered Britain and Denmark scarcely half the tonnage each was seeking and all but wiped out the amount for Belgium.

The figures were worked out over the past 10 days by a group of experts drawn from each member state. But even the basis chosen for calculating the figures was contested hotly by ministers from many countries when the meeting began.

Fixing the herring catch has become the key to agreement on quotas for all fish in Community waters this year. The failure to reach a compromise has meant there is now a total ban on herring fishing in the North Sea, which in turn means that Norway – which is affected by the ban – is considering excluding EEC boats from its waters.

The figures put to ministers yesterday would give Britain only 23.23 per cent of the catch, conpared with the 35 per cent it was seeking and the 28.11 per cent it was offered at the beginning of the month. Denmark, on the other hand, is being offered 22.11 per cent compared with 9 per cent at the start of the month. But this falls far short of the 40 per cent it has been demanding.

Australia accuses six of plot

Melbourne (AFP)– Six alleged mercenasries are to be prosecuted on charges of plotting to overthrow the government of the Comoros Islands in the Indian Ocean, it was announced yesterday.

The decision of Senator Gareth Evans, the Australian Attorney-General, was announced when three of the men appeared in a Magistrate's court charged with breaches of the Foreign Incursions Act.

Mr William Lugg, Mr Dieter Burjevic and Mr John Meyer were arrested on board the yacht Sinbad in Portland harbour on Australia's southern coast in March.

The federal police said that the men were planning to sail to Reunion island in the Indian Ocean, where they would pick up weapons, explosives and troops. They would then sail to Grande Comore, the biggest of the Comoros Islands, and attempt to overthrow the Government of Mr Ahmed Abdallah.

Three other men have been charged in Australia with taking part in the alleged coup. Mr John Pilgrim, a British citizen and unemployed merchant seaman, was due to appear in court in Perth later yesterday while Mr Edward Greengove and Mr Frederick Patrick had already been released by magistrates in Perth, who ruled that the Attorney-General has delayed too long in deciding to prosecute. They will now be charged again.

Indian MPs in riotous assembly

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The monsoon session of the Indian Parliament got off to an appropriately stormy start as members held up the business of the Lok Sabha (lower house) with noisy protests, and Opposition members of the Rajya Sapha (upper house) staged a melodramatic walk-out because they were not able to have a debate they wanted.

While a sudden downpour outside the colonnaded Parliament House drenched latecomers, members inside managed to raise all current matters of dispute between the Government and the Opposition in the course of the first few hours of the sitting. This was despite the fact that the lower house, was adjourned without conducting any business save the swearing in of new members and the paying of tributes to a former Speaker who has just died.

While a new National Conference member from Jammu and Kashmir was called to be sworn in, a Congress (I) MP ran in front of him and tried to garland him with a necklace of forged ballot papers. Bedlam broke out, which took several minutes to die down.

While tributes were being paid to the late Speaker, one Opposition member managed to cause some anger by bringing in the Punjab dispute on the ground that the dead man was a Sikh and a former member of the Akali Dal party.

The institution of President's rule in Pondicherry was the cause of the walk-out in the upper house. An immediate outburst from the Opposition parties failed to draw an emergency debate. They stalked out – not, it is expected, for the last time this session.

The Opposition was more successful in obtaining a "call-attention" debate on the row between the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister and All-India Radio which had refused to let him broadcast about the government workers' strike which is paralysing his administration.

On Punjab, the Government attempted to take the wind out of the Opposition's sails by having the Home Minister make a statement before the other parties could force a debate.

But the biggest upset of the day was something much closer to MPs hearts. For the first time they were required to produce identity cards as they came into the Parliament building.

This proved such an affront to their dignity that though the Speaker of the Lok Sabha said many times that he would reconsider the security rules and abide by any decisions of the house, he was unable to make himself heard for many minutes as virtually the entire Opposition was on its feet, yelling at him.

Armenian world congress

Terror and the political war

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Armenian world congress just ended in Lausanne reflected an ambivalent attitude towards terrorism.

There was outright condemnation of what was termed "blind violence", as typified by the Orly airport bomb outrage.

But the congress charter adopted on Sunday at the end of the four-day meeting – specifically speaks of "struggle in all its forms".

The congress, indeed, heard one speaker assert that the assassinations of Turkish diplomats by Asala (the Armenian Secret Army of the Liberation of Armenia) had served to bring the Armenian problem back to public attention after being dorment for half a century.

Elsewhere in the congress declaration setting up an Armenian national council, Armenians are exhorted to use "every political and diplomatic means to secure recognition of the Armenian people's inalienable rights and for the liberation of its territories occupied by Turkey".

At least 200 participants had been expected but the Orly bombing caused many cancellations, particularly on the part of US And French Armenians. Among the 70 who did attend were several members of traditional Armenian parties on a private capacity.

Eight Turkish journalist were intitially regarded with suspicion and hostility, but later found themselves sitting down to talk with congress participants.

The Armenian national council has the self-imposed task of trying to speak on behalf of the three million Armenians scattered across five continents – 600,000 of them in the United States.

● TEHRAN: – The whole street in front of the French Embassy in the centre of Tehran was closed off by police yesterday after Sunday night's bomb attack on the trade mission, claimed by an Armenian guerrilla group (Reuter reports).

France had asked Iran on Saturday to increase protection for its offices in Tehran, after previous bomb attacks

Responsibility for all three attacks was claimed in telephone calls by the Orly group, believed by French police to be connected with Asala.

In a telephone call to the French news agency in Tehran, a woman read a statement warning that the Orly group would strike again in France did not release a number of suspected memers of Asala detained in Paris after the Orly bombing.

The Tehran bomb attacks have come at a time of severely strained relations between Iran and France due to French arms supplies to Iraq, Iran's enemy in the Gulf war.

● BRUSSELS: Belgium yesterday asked The Netherlands to extradite an Armenian man suspected of assassinating Mr Dursun Aksoy, a Turkish Diplomat, here on July 14, the Justice Ministry said (AFP reports). The suspect, who has not been named, was arrested by the Dutch police at Almelo last Friday.

Roger Scruton, page 10

US transports fly in aid for Habré offensive against rebels

Ndjamena (AFP) – The first f six C141 Starlifter transports f the United States Air Force rrived in Ndjamena yesterday ith a dozen unarmed Jeeps, a ater tank and food rations.

The flight came after the July 0 announcement by Washing- on that it was providing $10m 6.4m) worth of aid to the had Government of Mr lissène Habré in his fight gainst the Libyan-backed orces of his ousted predecessor, Ir Goukouni Oueddei.

First out of the aircraft were 0 men, who set up a small ommand post to communicate y satellite with the Sixth Fleet, ruising off Libya, in the Gulf of irte.

Sources said the Americans ere taking precautions against ossible intervention against e airlift by Libyan fighters. hese included a radar aircraft n patrol for the three days in hich the Starlifters will by ying to Ndjamena, and fight- rs on stand-by on Sixth Fleet arriers.

Yesterday, the C141 kept its ngines running as Chadians elped to unload the cargo, atched by the United States mbassador to Chad, Mr Peter loffat.

Mr Hahamat Soumalia, the had Information Minister, aid a second aircraft was due ter in the day. A United States ource said the aircraft were ying from America.

Ndjamena basks in confidence

On just about every wall in e capital, thre are posters of Ir Habré, with slogans in rench and Arabic exhorting he populace to sport the truggle against the insurgents *Clifford May of the New York Times writes).*

The posters show the President in fatigues as a uerrilla leader, in a dark suit as statesman and in caftan and kullcap as a devout Muslim. Vestern diplomats describe im as a charismatic leader who s personally responsible in part t least for the recent successes of his forces in turning back the ibyan-supported insurgents of Mr Goukouni.

A week ago, as Mr Habré's forces were reported to be driving the rebels out of Abéché, more than 400 miles from here, and pursuing them northwards, the President was said to be on the scene, overseeing the counter-offensive.

Last week, his troops were skirmishing with rebels on the outskirts of Fada, 560 miles north-east of Ndjamena, in an apparent prelude to pushing north-westward. Mr Habré was again said to be with his troops, presumably at a base in the eastern part of the country. The oasis of Oum Chalouba, which his forces recaptured from the insurgents, is reportedly being turned into a well-stocked base for continuing the counter-offensive.

The capital, meanwhile, seems enveloped in a mood of confidence that government troops will soon be battling the rebels for control of the northern town of Faya-Largeau, which fell to the insurgents on June 24. Residents here who this month were afraid the rebels might have driven towards the capital from Abéché, the southernmost point of their advance, seem relaxed once more.

Diplomats suggest that the President's forces could over-extend themselves, just as the insurgents did in their drive from Faya-Largeau to Abéché. The insurgents' drive faltered when it was beset, far from its supply bases, by swift, determined attacks by government troops.

A main topic of discussion here has been the extent of involvement by foreign military personnel in the hostilities in this country of 4.4 million people. A week ago, officials exhibited a captured soldier whom they identified as a Libyan. They were seeking to support the Government's frequent allegations that large numbers of Libyans are fighting alongside the insurgents.

The captured soldier said that such support for the rebel forces was being provided by up to 1,500 Libyans and by 3,000 African members of the Islamic Legion of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

French press accounts said there were 20 French and Belgian mercenaries aiding the government forces.

Good mood prevails at Hongkong talks

Peking (AFP) – Britain and China resumed talks on the future of Hongkong yesterday, two weeks after the latest round of discussions began. A statement is to be made tomorrow.

The statement should be made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on behalf of both delegations and should announce the dates of the next round expected within the next two months.

The seven-member Chinese delegation is led by Yao Guang, First Deputy Foreign Minister, and Sir Percy Cradock the British Ambassador to China leads Britain's delegation, which includes Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong. Sir Edward appeared to be playing a central part in the talks.

The two sides met in the presence of 50 journalists, photographers and television cameramen, most of them from Hongkong.

The atmosphere was relaxed and delegates exchanged jokes for a few minutes while journalists were allowed inside the meeting room, which has a large picture of the house in Shaoshan, cental China, where Mao Tse-tung was born.

In Hongkong, the *Ta Kung Pao* daily, which is close to Peking, forecast that a "reasonable and honourable" solution would be found for Hongkong in the next few months. China has said it means to resume sovereignty over the British Colony.



Rose Kennedy being presented with a cake on her ninety-third birthday by her daughter, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, with her son, Senator Edward Kennedy, and daughter, Jean Kennedy Smith, looking on at her Massachusetts home.

Police say abandoned baby is Coloured

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Lise Venter, the baby found abandoned in the open veld wrapped only in two thin blankets and a brown bag, has been "scientifically determined" by the South African police to be of "mixed race", a senior police spokesman said yesterday.

Major H. V. Haynes Pretoria police headquarters said the test of racial identity had been carried out only to help the police in tracing the parents of the abandoned child, who is less than three weeks od. It was not yet an official racial classification.

The police described as "pure speculation" suggestions in the local press that Lise – the name was given to her by staff at the hospital to which she was taken after being found – could have been abandoned by a white woman fearful of prosecution under the Immorality Act, which prohibits sexual relations between whites and blacks

Under the Population Registration Act everyone born in South Africa has to be assigned to one of three broad race groups – Whites, Coloured (mixed-race) and Africans (blacks of Bantu origin), Indians, Chinese and a number of other ethnic minorities are regarded as separate subdivisions of the coloured group.

The normal test of race at birth, which is carried out by the Department of Internal Affairs, is the race of the father. The next most important criterion is appearance.

Socialists in France hit back at press baron

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The Government has decided to join battle against France's most powerful press baron, M Robert Hersant, who through the columns of his 19 newspapers and some 50 periodicals has kept up a constant barrage of fierce and often vitriolic criticism against the Socialists ever since they took power just over two years ago.

The Government is to prosecute the management of *Figaro*, France's leading right-wing daily and star of the Hersant empire, for contravening the law on price controls after M Hersant's decision to defy a government ruling banning a cover price increase from 3.70 france (about 30p) to 3.80 francs.

In an announcement at the weekend, the Government explained that it had decided to freeze the cover price of both *Le Figaro* and *France-Soir*, the popular Paris evening paper also owned by M Hersant, and to cut the price of the Saturday edition of *Le Figaro* that comes with a colour supplement from 11.50 francs to 10.50 francs, because the Hersant group had failed to respect a national agreement on newspaper price increases signed by newspaper owners and the Government last November.

The Government has the power to control prices under a 1945 law. Infringements carry penalties of a fine up to 200,000 francs and up to two years' jail.

Prisoners of conscience

Somalia: Arteh Ghalib

By Caroline Moorehead

Omar Arteh Ghalib, a ormer Foreign Minister, is one f seven MPs of the country's uling party, the Somali Revolutionary Social Party, being eld incommunicado without trial nce June, 1982.

He is believed to be in olitary confinement in Labaa Jirow maximum security rison, near Baidowa, where onditions are extremely harsh. here have been frequent llegations of ill-treatment and orture of prisoners there.

The authorities have given o details so far of the basis for e charges levelled against the even that they were "endangering the independence, nity and security of the state".

But they were reported to ave been arrested soon after ying to organize Central ommittee members to vote gainst the renomination, for a urther term, of President Siad arre. All seven are believed to ave been critical of his rule nd of government policies.

Mr Ghalib is 53, a graduate Bristol University, and arried with 12 children. At e time of his arrest he was irst Deputy-Speaker of the eople's National Assembly.

The charge of "conspiracy gainst the state" carries under ational Security Law 54, a andatory sentence of death nd confiscation of property.

In Somalia the death penalty used for a large number of fences, including going on rike, sedition and "using ligion to destroy the unity of e nation."



Mr Ghalib: In solitary confinement

French keep hold on bridge lead

From Keith Stanley
Wiesbaden

A resounding 18–2 lead against third-placed Germany gave France a commanding position in the Open European bridge championship in Wiesbaden.

In round 13 Britain defeated the holders, Poland, 12–8, then defeated Portugal 12–8 and in round 15 they lead Sweden by 46 IMPs at half-time.

The British women made an uncertain start in defence of their title with a narrow loss to round two, followed by a 17–2 win against Spain in round three.

Results round 13: Romania 12, France 8; Norway 20, Belgium 0; Finland 4, Sweden 16; Hungary 11, Israel 9; Netherlands 19, Portugal 1; Switzerland minus 2, Spain 20; Britain 12, Poland 8; Lebanon 1, Iceland 19; Turkey minus 2, Ireland 20; Austria 9, Yugoslavia 11; Luxembourg 12, Denmark 8; Italy 19, Germany 1.

Results round 14: Denmark 20, Romania minus 2; Norway 13, Hungary 7; Belgium 16, Finland 4; Yugoslavia minus 1, Luxembourg 20; Ireland 9, Italy 11; Iceland 8½, Austria 11; Poland minus 2, Turkey 20; Spain 2, Lebanon 18; Portugal 8, Britain 12; Israel 10, Switzerland 10; Sweden 14, Netherlands 6; Germany 2, France 18.

Standings after 14 rounds: 1, France 219; 2, Belgium 185½; 3, Italy 168; and Germany 168; 5, Sweden 167; 6, Poland 166½; 7, Hungary 163½; 8, Netherlands 160½; 9, Norway 160; 10, Austria 157; 11, Ireland 149; 12, Lebanon 142; 13, Denmark 134; 14, Israel 134; 15, Britain 131; Romania 131; 17, Switzerland 128½; 18, Luxembourg 112½; 19, Turkey 102½; 20, Iceland 94½; 21, Portuga 90; 22, Spain 81; 23, Yugoslavia 80½; 24, Finland 70.

Results women, round two: Switzerland 16, Sweden 4; France 14, Poland 6; Finland 20, Ireland 0; Italy 5, Spain 15; Netherlands 11, Britain 9; Israel 4, Germany 16.

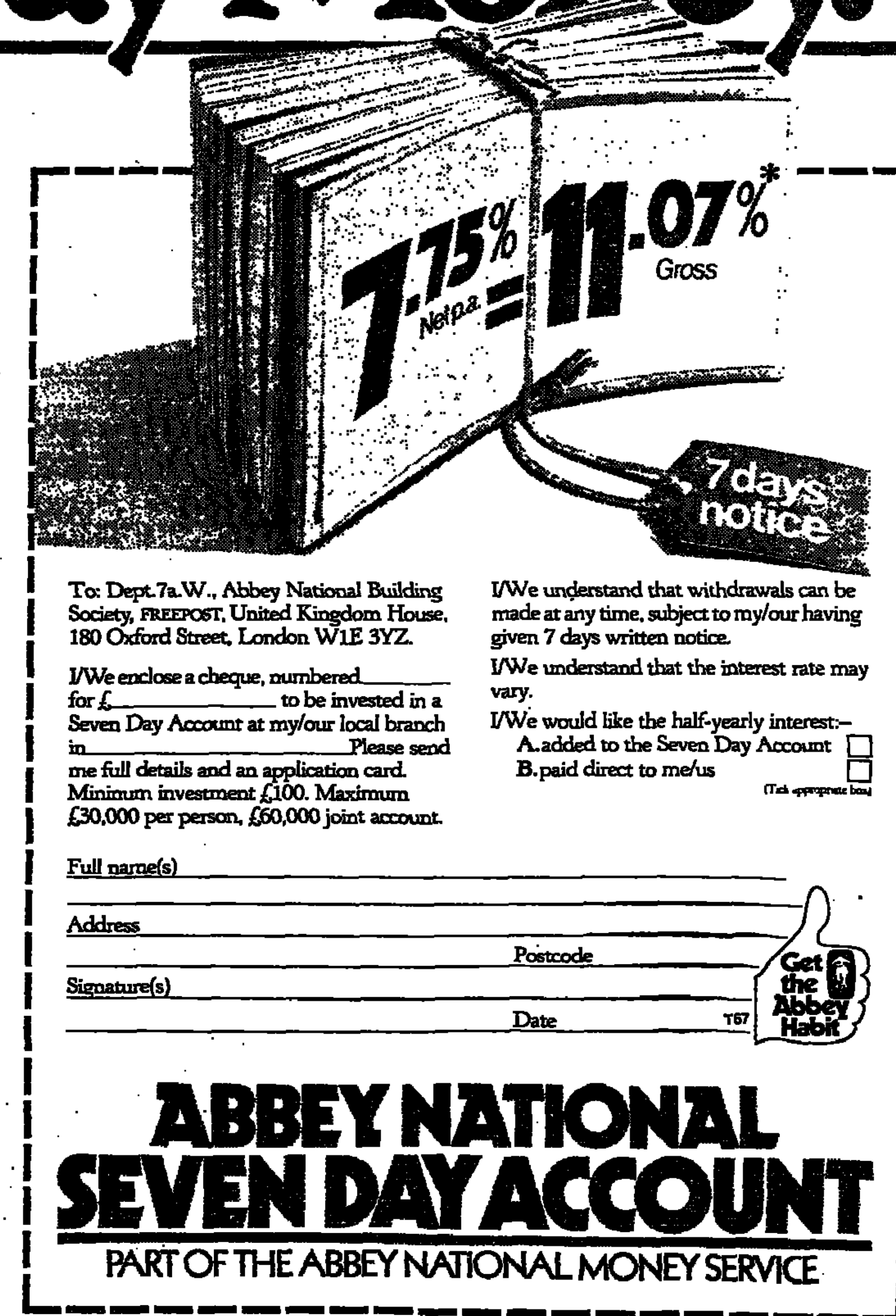
Results women, round three: Sweden 20, Finland minus 4; Israel 1, France 19; Ireland 6, Netherlands 14; Spain 2, Britain 17; Poland 13, Italy 7; Germany 18, Switzerland 22.

Womens standings after three rounds: 1, Germany 47; 2, France 44, Britain 44; 4, Netherlands 41; 5, Poland 38; 6, Sweden 31; 7, Spain 26; 8, Switzerland 23; 9, Ireland 21; 10, Finland 18; 11, Italy 16; 12, Israel 6.

Uganda MPs given bail

Kampala (AFP) – Two Ugandan opposition MPs arrested here last Friday were released on bail the following day, Democratic Party officials said. They were held in connixion with dissident activities in the Luwero district north of Kampala.

In Geneva, the League of Red Cross Societies yesterday appealed for emergency funds to assist 60,000 Ugandan refugees uprooted by fighting between government troops and guerrillas.

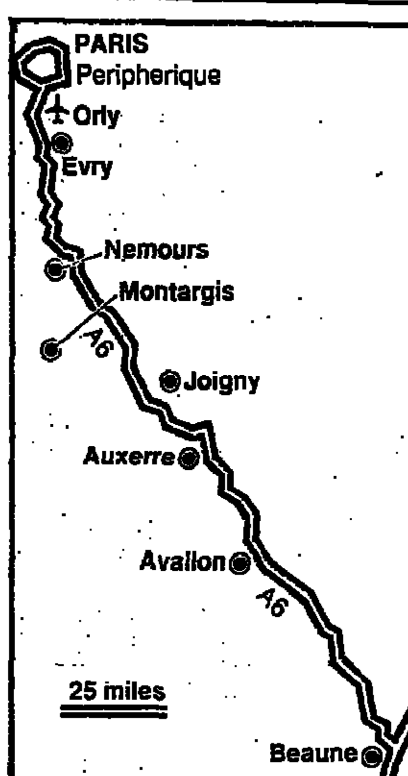


SPECTRUM

Policing French motorways is more dangerous than quelling riots, according to officers of the force that does both.

Diana Geddes reports on the less well known operations of the men who wear the feared CRS badge







Captain Marthey, head of the CRS police in the southern sector of the A6 autoroute, mapped here; and, right, the autoroute squad at work at the scene of an accident

Life and death in the fast lane

Paris

To most people, the CRS means the French riot police – those vicious-looking men behind helmets and riot shields, carrying automatic pistols, tear-gas grenades and batons, who bash students, farmers and other demonstrators over the head with the same apparent gay abandon.

Amazingly, the same CRS (Compagnie Republicaine de Sécurité) are also responsible for the nation's mountain rescue, beach safety, and autoroute security services. A CRS officer may be seen one day in full battle dress charging an inner city riot, and the next on a Mediterranean beach in bathing trunks leaping out through the surf to save a drowning child, or in uniform on a motorway giving first-aid treatment to the injured in a crash.

There were more than five million accidents on French roads last year, which left 13,000 dead and 320,000 injured – an average of 35 killed and nearly 900 injured every day. During the holiday rush – and that means now – the toll is much higher. Some ten million people are expected to take to the roads this coming weekend. France's death rate per road user per mile is two to three times as high as in Britain, the United States, Sweden and Japan.

I spent a day with the CRS autoroute patrol for the 70 miles of motorway in the southern sector of the Ile de France (Greater Paris) area. It is a particularly troublesome sector which includes Orly airport (the CRS autoroute police were very much involved in both the recent Armenian terrorist bomb attack at Orly, and the earlier Iranian hijacking); the Rungis meat and vegetable markets – the new Les Halles, which attracts hundreds of heavy goods lorries every day; and the famous A6 autoroute to the south. Along this the British, Dutch, and French pour in their search for the sun, and many of the worst accidents seem to occur here, including that involving two busloads of children near Beaune in which 53 people died.

I had chosen July 13 as the day on which to accompany the patrol as traffic was expected to be particularly dense that evening before the traditional July 14 long weekend. By 6.30 pm, more than 40 miles of traffic jams were being recorded on the computers in the CRS command post at Arcueil. To my slight surprise, however, Captaing Daniel Marthey, the 35-year-old head of CRS autoroute police in the southern sector, did not seem unduly concerned.

"We can do nothing about the jams", he explained. "In fact, we actually rather like them. They mean fewer serious accidents. People are moving too slowly to get badly hurt. The worst conditions are thunderstorms after a long dry spell, when the roads become like a skating rink as the first rain mixes with the oil on the surface; or after a snowfall."

All emergency calls in the Ile de France area, excluding Paris itself, go through the CRS command posts. Orange telephone boxes, placed at regular intervals of about a mile along the motorways, link the caller directly to the command post, which then alerts the fire brigade, breakdown, and ambulance services, advising them as to which route to take (the most obvious route may be blocked with traffic), and sending CRS motorcyclists to clear their way.

The national ambulance service, known as the SAMU (Service d'Aide Medicale d'Urgence), is a relatively recent innovation. "Up until ten years ago, it was the police who carried the injured to hospital. We killed people, we really did," Captain Marthey said. "The introduction of the SAMU has been a huge advance. The ambulances are always staffed by a doctor; many are like mobile hospitals, equipped with full life-support systems and now, within the last few months, they have brought in an ambulance-helicopter.

"We called out the helicopter last week to pick up an eight-year old boy, terribly injured in a road accident. It was there in three minutes; in another five minutes the boy was in hospital, being operated on.

"Going to an accident isn't funny. It was a terrible scene. Even the doctor was crying when I arrived, and I said to myself, 'that's not a good start'. People often think we're stone-hearted, but it's not true. I'll lie awake at night sometimes thinking about what I've seen. You don't lose your sensitivity on this job, but you learn to control your emotions.

Captain Marthey, a tall, athletic-looking man, smiled wanly as he relived those memories. We had come off the stiflingly hot, clogged motorway, and were sitting with Captain François Langros of the CRS Ile de France headquarters in the relative cool of the officers' dining room at the CRS Company Five base at Massy; drinking a chilled Beaune wine, and eating a simple, but good five-course meal – jambon cru, crudités, steak, cheese, ice-cream. "We like to keep up our traditions of warm hospitality and a good table."

And what about their "bash-them-over-the-heads" image? How did that fit in? "It's good that people are a bit frightened of us," Captain Marthey replied. "The CRS here at Massy were called out last weekend to go to La Courneuve in the northern outskirts of Paris, where a demonstration over the death of Toufik Ouannes [the nine-year-old Algerian boy who was shot dead by an irate neighbour because he was making too much noise] was threatening to get out of hand. The local people heard we were coming, and everything quietened down. If we can preserve the image of the red devil, that actually helps us avoid violence."

Like all French police, the CRS are armed. How often did they use their guns? Unexpectedly, neither Captain Marthey nor Captain Lanhgros had drawn their guns since leaving the officer's training school, and both had think hard of the last occasion when any member of the CRS, including those involved in riot control, had used their weapons.

The seeming frequent and much criticized police *bavures*, or mistakes, involving the wrongful wounding or even killing of members of the public, were not the CRS's doing, they insisted. "You forget that you are wearing a gun," Captain Marthey commented. "I think that's as it should be, otherwise you might be tempted to use it".

Both officers were agreed, that autoroute patrol work was much more dangerous than riot control or other law and order work. Guns could do nothing to help them, he said. Motorways were simply very dangerous places. It was for that reason that hitch-hiking was banned on motorways, for example. The public often seemed to be unaware of the dangers.

"You simply wouldn't believe some people's behaviour," Captain Marthey said. "I came across a man the other day who was changing his tyre in the fast lane of the motorway. He said he hadn't wanted to pull over on to a lay-by for fear of damaging his tyre! Every week, we have at least one call about someone driving at top speed down the motorway in the wrong direction. Sometimes they're drunk or have fallen asleep at the wheel, but quite often it's just for a dare.

"Whenever there's a serious accident, you'll always get some people who stop on the hard shoulder, blocking access to the emergency services, in order to take pictures of the carnage, before going contentedly on their way, happy to have a good souvenir of their holidays."

Captain Marthey is proud of the fact that the number of accidents involving injury or death in his sector has been brought down it under 300 a year. The vast majority of calls to his command post, which average 50 a day, involve breakdowns rather than accidents.

Another significant facet of the CRS's work is that involving *objets trouvés*, and not just inanimate objects: animals, for example, which are left abandoned in the middle of nowhere by their owners, particularly at this time of year, before they go away on holidays; children, who are not infrequently literally forgotten by their parents after a stop at a service station or a lay-by; and even wives.

"We got a call from a woman who had been asleep in the back of a caravan. She had woken up when her husband, who was driving the car in front, stopped to look at something that had gone wrong with the engine. The woman took the opportunity to nip off into the bushes. When she came back, the car and the caravan had gone, and she was left stranded in nothing but her nightie. We eventually traced the husband nearly 300 miles further down the motorway. He hadn't even realized that his wife was no longer with him.

"Another time I found a *curé* with a young girl in the bushes, if you can call that an *objet trouvé*. He was very anxious that I shouldn't make a report. Then there were the two lesbians making love in the back of a car which I had gone to investigate because it was so badly parked in the lay-by: it was I who was overcome with embarrassment, not them. And then there were the two prostitute hitchhikers . . ."

It was after midnight. Fireworks were exploding in the hot night air as the July 14 celebrations began, and still the traffic streamed on south. Captain Marthey had been speaking without a break for more than four hours. "Ah," he sighed contentedly. "The motorway is a world on its own. For me it's like a living being: sometimes it's asleep, sometimes full of life; always it's fascinating."

● Up to date information on road conditions and traffic flow, and advice on possible alternative routes throughout France, may be obtained through a 24-hour telephone service provided by the Centre Nationale d'Information Routière, Tel: (Paris). 528 6076. More detailed information about conditions in the Greater Paris area may be obtained by calling the Regional Information centre at 898 9218. These services are provided only in French. The national radio station France-Inter (1829m) broadcasts two English-language news bulletins, including traffic information, each day throughout the summer, 9 am and 4 pm. Drivers who are not actually wishing to go into Paris are advised to avoid the city's "périphérique" wherever possible.

Coach carnage: 53 died in this crash on the A6 near Beaune last year



Mills and Bomb

Men prefer facts while women prefer feelings, Rachel Billington once wrote; that is why the former read books about war and the latter read fiction, romantic or otherwise. And in her new book *Animals In War* Jilly Cooper confesses that although married to a publisher of 400 military histories, she had read fewer than half a dozen of them. "In the same way that men spurn novels, particularly romantic fiction, women tend to avoid war books, as being an exclusively guts-and-glory male province."

When two of our leading woman writers combine to express the same thought, I tend to treat it as received truth. And then my mind wanders to the next question beyond, which is: if it is really true that there is a sharp divide between men's war books and women's romance, is there not some way in which I can make vast sums of money out of this discovery?

From there it is but a short step to the formation of a new publishing house which will issue novels for men *and* women – romantic military fiction! Moreover's new imprint, which is to be called Mills and Bomb, or perhaps Mills and Bang, will shortly be flooding bookstalls with the initial titles, of which details now follow.

To Call Him Sir, by Angela Distaff.

When Robin joined the platoon, he had already heard the stories about Sergeant Withers. Tough, cynical, sadistic, they said. And yet there was some soft pool of hurt concealed in the sergeant's eyes, which told Robin that there was an altogether more complex person tucked behind those sergeant's stripes than the world knew of.

"So you're bleeding Robin-bleeding-Darlington-Smythe, are you?" the sergeant said at their first meeting. "Well, we'll have those bleeding hyphens knocked out of you before you can say hunt ball."

The tears clustered hot on Robin's eyelashes beneath the whiplash of these cruel words. How I hate him, he thought. Yet before the war was very much older, the two men would find themselves mixed up in a circle of passion, carnage and ammunition shortage which would change both of them ineradicably.

Jungle Johnny, by Elena Samson.

Major-General Bridget Yates, of the Women's Royal Air Corps, was used to interrogating prisoners. But there was something unusual about the man they brought in one day – his crinkly laugh-lines, perhaps, the proud, untameable look in his eyes or even the way he refused to speak no matter how hard she lashed him with her hand-bag. When he turned out to be Johnny Kapok, the famous roving American reporter, she had an uneasy feeling that their paths were to cross more than once in this hell without food or good cosmetics that women call war.

The Mountain Flower, by Iris Forage.

A recce in war-torn Afghanistan was just another job to ace TV cameraman Max Winton, or so he thought. But he had not reckoned on a meeting with petite, sparkling Ludmilla, a runaway refugee from the occupying Soviet forces.

"You can hang around with us if you like," said Max gruffly, "as long as you don't mind carrying the spare camera and the batteries. And don't imagine you'll be getting a slice of our overnight allowances, my little Russian doll."

"Of course not, Max," said Ludmilla, playing with his ear-ring. She had not met men with ear-rings before, especially ones inscribed "BBC News Cameramen Do It Overnight". "Tell me, do you think I could get a job with your Central Office of Information when we get back to Britain?"

We? The COI? Back to Britain? Max thought of his boss at Wood Lane. Would he understand if he returned with a Russian crew member? More to the point, would his wife Theresa? Max decided there and then to ditch Ludmilla at the first opportunity. Little did he realize how signally he would fail, or indeed that there was now a tiny bug fixed to his ear-ring.

***(Other titles in preparation:* A Third World War Romance by Jean Hackett, Belfast Beauty by Della Driscoll, Yomping Into Passion by Petra Stanley, etc, etc.)**

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
ROMAN STUDIES

Augustus loses his reputation

Sir Ronald Syme's *The Roman Revolution* (1939) is one of the most thrilling historical works of the century. Beneath his pitiless scrutiny, Augustus, who had tended to ge a rather good press, turned into a thoroughgoing despot, ruthless and fraudulent. Last April, to mark Syme's eightieth bithday, a colloquium was held at Wolfson College, Oxford, at which speakers from six different countries took a fresh look at the first Roman emperor.

Augustus (right) claimed to have restored the old constitution in 27 BC, but he emerged from this conference looking more monarchical than ever. Jasper Griffin, in a paper on Augustus's poets, pointed out how they differ from the third century Greek poets, with whom they have often been compared, when they address their master. Callimachus, at the court of the Ptolemys, can venture a risqué allusion to the king's relations with his wife (and sister); that would be unthinkable in Augustus's time. Instead the poets describe him as a semi-divine figure. The more we look at the Greek precedents, the more novel does Augustus's style of image building appear.

Examining the evidence of architecture and inscriptions, Professor Fergus Millar drew a similar moral. When the ordinary citizen of Rome looked at the massive public buildings put up by Augustus to his own greater glory; when he cast his eye over Augustus's colossal mausoleum; when he turned to the list of the great man's deeds inscribed on bronze tablets beneath it; he just might not have been clever enough (Millar concluded) to realize that he was looking at a republican document.



Syme's own book drew no explicit parallel with more recent times, but few of his first readers can have failed to think of Mussolini. In the age of Mao and Brezhnev the combination of monarchical self-advertisement and republican forms still seems a relevant object of study. Oxford University Press are publishing the proceedings of the conference and hope to have them out by the end of the year.

Statue find

● Among recent finds at Baiae on the bay of Naples is a quantity of plaster statuary – a rare survival. The detail is of fine quality and it seems clear that these are casts of Greek bronze originals, probably for the copyists who made marble reproductions were big business in the Roman world; now we have new evidence of how the business was organized.

Drudgery

The year 1982 saw the completion, after 51 years, of the *Oxford Latin Dictionary*, now the biggest and best Latin-English dictionary in existence. But lexicographers do not face redundancy just yet. The immense *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, based at Munich, was started in 1883; it has now reached the letter P, with N omitted. When Dr Johnson defined the lexicographer as "a maker of dictionaries, a harmless drudge", he didn't know the half of it.

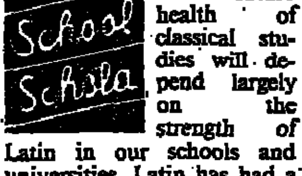
Fallacy exposed

Did the Romans acquire their empire in a fit of absence of mind? It has often been held that they were not conscious imperialists; that though they liked loot, slaves and military glory, they constantly conquered foreign peoples without trying to consolidate their rule or their economic power.

In 1979, William V. Harris of Columbia University mounted a controversial challenge to this view. He argued that war was built into the Roman attitude to life; they knew that there were large profits to be made out of empire and their policies were openly expansionist. If successful commanders seem to have pulled their punches, it was because the governing oligarchy would not allow any one individual to become too powerful or acquire too much prestige.

Now some new evidence has been thrown into the argument. It used to be said that the Romans were not seriously involved in the Greek east before 200 BC. But an inscription from the Greek island of Chios published last year provides for the setting up of a festival of Rome and the honouring of Romulus and Remus; and the letter forms point to a date in the 220s. Some scholars have refused ot believe it: perhaps, they say, the stonemason was a particularly old-fashioned character. No doubt the debate will continue.

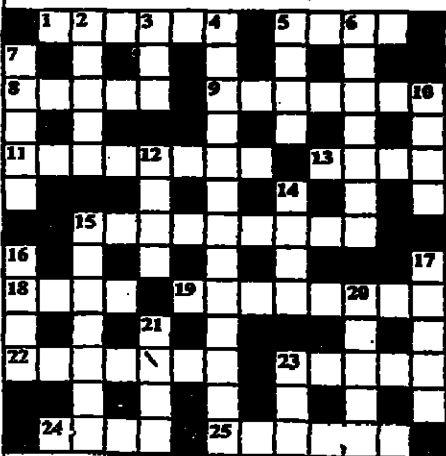
Amo, Amas



The future health of classical studies will depend largely on the strength of Latin in our schools and universities. Latin has had a modest revival in American high schools in the last few years; more surprising, this renaissance has been inspired by the severely utilitarian "back to basics" movement. A study by R. Mascuabtonio, an American sociologist, on programmes to teach Latin to inner city children indicates that their power to express themselves in English improved strikingly as a result; research in this country by David Corson suggests similar conclusions.

Richard Jenkyns

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 111)



ACROSS
1 Stopper (6)
5 Unable to hear (4)
8 Broadcast again (5)
9 Evil action (7)
11 Change (8)
13 Quite good (4)
15 Complicated procedure (9)
18 Intends (4)
19 Abandon (8)
22 Wood flooring (7)
23 Giver (5)
24 Retain (4)
25 Sawn timber (6)

DOWN
2 Eskimo coat (5)
3 White spirit (5)
4 Easily upset (12)
5 Writing table (4)
6 Synthetic fibre (7)
7 Small bubbles (5)
10 Filth (4)
12 Indication (4)
14 Contest (4)
15 Regret (7)
16 Become misshapen (4)
17 Noose (5)
20 Scorch (5)
21 Back deformity (4)
23 Badly lit (3)

SOLUTION TO No 110

ACROSS: 1 Handicapped 9 Utopian 10 Neigh 11 Spy 13 Etna 16 Boor 17 Cabala 18 Mule 20 Pelt 21 Curate 22 Rink 23 Glum 25 Her 28 Erase 29 Alewife 30 Depth charge

DOWN: 2 Adorn 3 Drip 4 Cans 5 Pony 6 Epitome 7 Supermarket 8 Short temper 12 Pillar 14 Ace 15 Obtuse 19 Lineage 20 Peg 24 Lying 25 Heat 26 RAPC 27 Mesa

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هكذا من الأصل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

SHORTS

All sorts of shorts are now an accepted part of summer in the city. Streamlined styles make for maximum exposure while the sun shines

Sports Shorts (top). Working out in the street is becoming commonplace. Joggers sprint in city streets and the public participate in open-air exercise classes. Cotton/lycra short shorts £19.95. Op-art top £22.99. In turquoise, cerise, aqua, white and black. By Tickets from Harrods; Lillywhites; Simpsons, Jenners Night and Day Boutique, Edinburgh and Tickets, 90 High Street, Harrow, Middlesex (£1 p & p).

Action Shorts (above). Tailor-made for fast manoeuvres about town. Cuffed bermuda shorts £16.99 in white, navy, beige by Ally Capellino for Hearts of Oak from Harrods; Lucinda Byre, Liverpool. Ray-Ban 'Wayfarer' sunglasses £27.50 from Whistles. Red mesh top, £4.95, and studded belt, Fenwicks. Sailor cap £9.95 from The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street, WC2. Chain bracelet, Detail. Spotted valise, The General Store, Covent Garden.

Wearing shorts to work is a new idea in this country. Down Under, tailored 'walk shorts' are everyday work wear for *men*. Here, men turn up at the office in their squash shorts during the heatwave. (Especially disconcerting are city gents' spindly white legs in scrubby gardening shorts and heavy black shoes on the 8.30 London-bound train). Girls who don't want to be told 'this isn't the beach, dear' should choose a well-cut pair of shorts. Long-line shorts in dark colours like navy are more acceptable for city life than beach styles.

Chic Shorts (top left). Crisp cotton shorts with side-buckles £26, ochre, white, black. Patched top £32, cream, black. Both from Whistles, 14 Beauchamp Place, SW3 and branches. Wooden necklace £48.50 from Michaela Frey, 41 South Molton Street, W1. Tan leather belt, Warehouse.

Cool Shorts (above). Side-slit shorts look young and fun for the bar or disco. Khaki hessian with beige suede trim £49. Safari-style top £56. By More and More from Studio 49, 49 Market Place, W11; Dash 55, Steveson Street, Birmingham 2. Chain jewelry, Detail.

Sun Shorts (right). Lunchtime suntanning in the park has become a national city pastime. Fresh lemon sweatshirting shorts £7.80. Lemon cotton tie-back top with lilac spots £8.20. From branches of Benetton and Tomato. White watch £69, Michaela Frey. Plastic bottle £2.95, The General Store, WC2. Lace-ups £10, Meeny's, 241 King's Road, SW3 and branches.



Photographed on location at The Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC1. The Barbican Family Festival (6-21 August) features over 150 events from chess tournaments and childern's theatre, to art exhibitions and 'Sound Sculpture', thirty stainless steel pieces for the public to play. On-going attractions include the fountains on the Lakeside Terrace, the Sculpture Court on Level 8 and The Conservatory Terrace. The Centre is open 9 am-11 pm (Mon-Sat); noon-11 pm (Sun). Box Office and Information: 628 8795.

Hair by Karen at Joshua and Daniel Galvin

Photographs by RUSSELL MALKIN

Fashion by CHRISTINE PAINELL

The first of an occasional series on how fashion designers live

Zandra's magic garden

Zandra Rhodes is passionate about her garden and her work – at this time of the year in that order.

The creator of exquisite and ethereal chiffon dresses, spends her spare time with her feet and hostas planted firmly on the ground. From the unpromising 15 foot square back yard of her west London home, she has fashioned a fairy tale garden as extraordinary as any of her works of art dresses.

"The thing that I find most amazing is that because I did all the wrong things accidentally, I have made it look so huge", she says. "I built these enormous steps in the smallest garden in the world and now I can climb up them like a very grand staircase."

The steps are the focal point of the garden and its first folly. They are covered in a mosaic of mirror glass, made by sculptor Andrew Logan – a personal friend and the creator of the striking Zandra Rhodes accessories.

Over the Cinderella staircase cascades a waterfall of greenery. "All the plants in this garden are green and white," she explains. "This white rose has taken over from the camellias and rhododendrons. I realized that the secret of growing things in a north-facing, sunless garden is to read up about the original environment of the plants. If they come from the Himalayas, they are going to survive against my wall. I feel the same about the plants as I do about people who work in my business. If they don't perform well they are out."

Zandra admits that when she moved into the rambling four-storey house eight years ago, she had never nurtured anything but a plastic plant – mostly the arum lilies that she used in one of her best-known prints and that have become the Rhodes symbol.

Purist gardeners would be appalled to discover that the plastic plant is with her still – used *along with* the real thing. Here is an evergreen plastic fern among a clump of luxuriant stag horn ferns and papyrus; there is a variegated ivy draped across the plastic one that hugs an awkward drainpipe.

"I can't bear to have a bald garden", she says blithely of this unorthodox mix of plastic and potting compost. "I try not to have things that burrow into the brickwork or make the wall damp."

The walls themselves have unexpected treatment. To the left of the narrow backyard are cockle shells (subverted from a fish restaurant) strung along the wall over a trellis that is backed with mirrored glass. To the right are Mexican caryatids, brought from a prop shop and made out of fibre glass – as realistic as the noble fibre glass blackamoors that guard the entrance to her sunken living room.

At the summit of the stairway to the sun, is another bit of Mexican party decor - a glass fibre statue of the rain god Chac (who does not seem to have done a very good job of filling the rainwater butt which she reserves for her more important plants.)

The trees are kept in pots to ensure the right soil and watering conditions. In the garden there is a glowing red leaved acer and an American dogwood. ("I worked out that if the Americans had such terrible winters, it would stay alive in Notting Hill.")

On the two flat roofs higher up the house are more trees – a collection of fruit trees that makes an urban orchard in the air, and a magnificent palm that does duty as curtains on the guest room balcony. That palm turns out to be a fake.

Zandra Rhodes holds her business together with a mixture of creative energy, design flair and crushing hard work. Her house and gardens are much the same, built on effort and enthusiasm rather than with money.

She now takes in visits to gardens as part of her work schedule: Manet's garden as a treat from Paris; Wisley for the old English roses on the way to a client's wedding. Her gardening was self taught on an aeroplane from the Macmillan *Pocket Encycloepedia of Indoor plants.*

"I read it right through like a novel and had this sudden realization that plants can make the place look wonderful."

Will all this horticultural enthusiasm find its way into her work? That now includes a perfume (to be launched next year), knitwear for a Scottish company, embroideries done in India and a costume spectacular for CBS in America of Romeo and Juliet on Ice. "I thought the other day that the garden was looking so wonderful that maybe I should just go out there and do some drawings", she says. "I'm working on flowers at the moment and my new print has turned out to be a Cubist floral."



Zandra Rhodes: plastic palm, rain god statue and a profusion of plants over the mirrored steps

Photograph by Nick Briggs

FASHION FLASH

● Terence Conran gave birth last week to his latest baby – the revamped, redesigned Mothercare range. While we were still watching the lively presentation and fashion show, another project-to-be was announced: a chain of early teen clothes from the Mothercare group, to be called NOW and opening with five test shops on October 1.

Conran called the Mothercare launch a 'progress report'. Suitably enough, some of the most obvious changes in design and emphasis came in the back-to-school clothes (unleashed in the shops the day that schools broke up for the summer). There are cheerily coloured shoe bags, satchels and sports bags, all shown with the clothes in a free leaflet. (The catalogue now costs 20p).

The general merchandise is colourful and simply designed, although the slide presentation photographed in the conceptual stages brought home how much thought and work has to go into apparently simple products.

The clothing has changed less than I expected, with the motif still rampant over everything from baby stretches to track suits and the maternity wear very basic.

As a mother of sons, I think that boys are offered a puny selection. But some of the new girls wear is splendid, especially the Jogtogs separates in sweat-shirt fabrics and a colourful range of dance wear.

● Sexy black bras, scanty French knickers and silky tuxedo suits were the curtain raisers to Marks and Spencer's first-ever formal fashion show for the press.

Having made their statement against the "safe" image of chain store fashion, M and S abandoned their sexy fantasies and settled down to show more everyday fashions, although those included a very good-looking men's dinner jacket (£50) and matching evening trousers (£25). Casual wear is now much stronger, with a sporty workwear gilet (£13.99) and grey jeans (£16.99) and this colour theme was carried through to classy grey leather trousers (£59.50).

I still find the women's tailoring slightly stodgy, but the country styles – for both sexes – are very stylish, with a selection of creamy Aran knits for women and a man's green cord lumber-jacket (£39.95) that will certainly be bought by women. Acknowledging this transexual trend, M and S showed their simple men's pyjamas and white towelling robes (£25) on their girl models, who looked far better dressed in their borrowed plumes than in their sexy scanties.

● With 40 of his Japanese licencees descending on London last week, Hardy Amies still found time to unveil his autumn/winter couture and boutique collections.

The day dress was the star of his new line, designed by Ken Fleetwood, which included soft, slim wool dresses in quiet colours like brown and grey. For later day, jewel colours like royal purple, kingfisher blue and jade green spiced up the chic but sombre blacks and graphite greys.

The coat and dress – at its most sophisticated in three quarter length over a slim crepe cocktail dress – is taking over from the suit as the fashion look for the autumn. Soft evening trousers with a kimono jacket and sequinned T-shirt were an interesting evening style.

Hardy Amies, an indefatigable 74, leaves next week for a promotional tour of the United States where his menswear is a best-selling range. For Britain, he is designing a new range of homewear for Saxon lingerie for next Spring.

Meanwhile, he tells me that the couture workrooms have never been so busy, suggesting that there is a renaissance of couture in Britain as well as in France. I shall be reporting from there on the Paris collections next week.



THE TIMES DIARY

Cheque mates

This newspaper business is paying better and better. Further to my note about the unexpected bonus paid to *Yorkshire Post* staff by the company computer (leading to impassioned pleas from the finance director for a refund), I now learn that on the same day something similar happened on *The Guardian*. Eight senior editorial staff, including leader writer John Torode and city editor Victor Keegan, a staff representative on the board of trustees, were overpaid by £1,000 each. No sooner had this pleasant surprise been discovered than they were visited by the editor's secretary, begging for cheques to return the money. *The Guardian* journalists do not have trusting natures. Some of them have said they will wait to see whether their pay cheques are cleared first.

Dry rot

Dr John Green, reader in climatology at Imperial College, London, says the Met Office are "absolutely bonkers." He is not the first of course. His scorn, though, is directed at a Met Office computer model prediction which suggested that the "greenhouse effect" of increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could almost destroy by drought the agriculture of Europe, North America and much of the Soviet Union, while benefitting third world countries with more rain and bigger crops. Such *natural* justice, like hurricanes in Hampshire, hardly happens. "They have conveniently forgotten about absorption on the sea surface", Green says. Atmospheric CO_2 has increased by 11 per cent since the 1950s, but how apocalyptic this is I still do not know.

● *J. M. Jerram of Newbury thinks it must have been a Freudian slip that made the management of the Sommerhof Hotel at Gosau in Austria list a vegetable on their menu as "Jung pees".*

Steeple chase

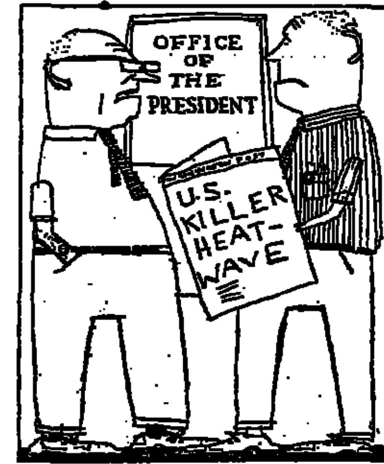
One of London's most beautiful church steeples, that of St Mary-le-Strand, is about to be dismantled as a dangerous structure. The trouble is that iron clamps set in the stone have expanded with corrosion and split whole blocks. Like neighbouring St Clement Danes, St Mary-le-Strand was built in the early eighteenth century by the Aberdeen architect, James Gibbs. The poet laureate, Sir John Betjeman, has written a poem in celebration of the steeples which, though otherwise unpublished, is being given in return for donations to St Mary-le-Strand's appeal fund. Restoration of the steeple is at present expected to cost £225,000. Donald Sinden, that orotund celebrant of things churchy, will take down the first stone next month.

● *A PHSpy reports a Unigate milkfloat trundling down a street in sweltering Stevenage advertising: "The bottle to beat the British winter."*

Silly season

I have received from several sources the malicious suggestion that when Sir Harold Wilson chooses his new title he should follow the precedent set by George Thomas, now Lord Tonypandy. No, not Lord Huyton: Lord Scilly.

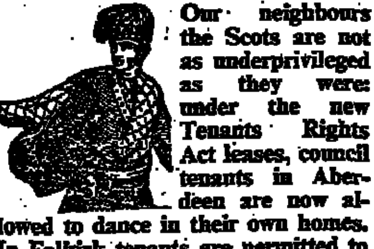
BARRY FANTONI



Relax, Ronald's told Henry to talk to God about it

Out of line

John Betjeman's television film *Metroland* was recently shown for the sixth time, and promptly became the subject of a complaint to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission. Chorleywood Council took exception to a sequence showing three horses being ridden beside the Metropolitan Line track on common land which, the Poet Laureate's commentary remarked, was better for sport than farming. Riding there was forbidden by by-law, the council complained, and to encourage it was reprehensible. The Broadcasting Complaints Commission does not intend to take the matter any further and *Metroland's* producer, Eddie Mirzoeff, tells me Betjeman found the whole episode "delightful".



Our neighbours the Scots are not as underprivileged as they were: under the new Tenants Rights Act leases, council tenants in Aberdeen are now allowed to dance in their own homes. In Falkirk tenants are permitted to display election posters in their windows, though only for seven days before polling. And in Caithness tenants can hang out their washing but "shall not otherwise expose to public view any clothes or unsightly objects". It does not say whether that would include the baby. PHS

Avoiding an Israeli Vietnam

by Shimon Peres

It is time for Israel to begin withdrawing its troops from all of Lebanon and to replace them with military arrangements – provided by the multinational force and the militia of Major Saad Haddad – that assure Israel's security.

Israel's forces are stationed in three distinct regions of Lebanon. In the eastern region, parallel to the Syrian border, the Israeli army faces the Syrian army. Syria is not trying to provoke the Israelis, but it is trying to improve its political and strategic position – by strengthening its ties with the Soviet Union, dominating and manipulating PLO leaders, threatening the Lebanese and making life difficult for Israeli soldiers.

In the central region – the Chuf mountains and the Beirut area – the Israeli forces are caught in the inter-ethnic and inter-party clashes between Christians, Muslims and Druze.

Demographic changes have heightened tension in this region: the Christians have lost their demographic majority, and the other communities are hoping, at least tacitly, that Israeli tanks will settle the discrepancies between the demography and the old constitution based on a Christian majority. But the Israelis can only put out fires; they cannot eliminate the sources of the conflagration.

The southern region, south of the Awali River, is inhabited by a Shiite Muslim majority, some Palestinian refugees and a Christian minority. Major Haddad's forces have succeeded in establishing relative peace in the region and in preventing the return of PLO terorists.

The commonly accepted view is that the Israeli presence in the eastern region exerts pressure on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon. However, this very optimistic assumption has not yet been proved, and I doubt it will be.

Even if we agree that Syria is not a Soviet satellite, it is today more than ever dependent on the Soviet Union. And even if we assume that Russia is not interested in direct conflict – neither between itself and the United States nor between Israel and Syria – it is clear that Moscow is not interested in any peace settlement arranged by the US without the Soviet Union. Certainly, Moscow would consider an overall evacuation of Lebanese territory an undesirable American success.

Should the Syrians withdraw, this would also require the withdrawal of the PLO units under its aegis on Lebanese soil (in the Bekaa Valley and Tripoli). But as Damascus is pressing for the removal of Yassir Arafat and for full control of the PLO forces, it is doubtful whether Syria will agree to withdraw or encourage the subsequent withdrawal of PLO units. Finally, Syria believes that Israel's present deployment along extended, temporary lines is burdensome to Israel.

Given that Syrian withdrawal is unlikely, why should Israel pull out of eastern Lebanon? I do not know of a single responsible Israeli politician who proposes that we remain on Lebanese soil in the long term. Eventually, no one would remember the reasons that brought Israel to Lebanon, but all would be aware of our presence on territory that does not belong to us. Lebanon must not become our Vietnam.

Besides, the closeness to each other of the Israeli and Syrian forces and the presence of irregular forces could easily bring about a renewed confrontation – a third round in the war in Lebanon.

What would happen in the field should Israel leave? In my opinion, the Lebanese army and the multinational force must take the Israelis' place. According to the understanding reached in the agreement between Israel and Lebanon, the *multinational force* (in this case, the French) is to patrol the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The multinational force, the government of Lebanon and the government of Israel must make it clear to Syria that the present Syrian front line will be viewed as a red line and that any Syrian movement westward into Lebanon will be viewed as a deliberate escalation.

As for the Chuf mountains and the Beirut area, only the Lebanese can work out rules for coexistence there. In my view it would be best for Israel to withdraw from these two regions as soon as possible, and our American friends should help establish other effective military arrangements in these two areas.

In southern Lebanon, however, Israel is faced with a serious problem. In the last year 500 of our best young men have fallen, and about 2,500 have been wounded, to ensure that Galilee will no longer be shelled by Katyusha rockets. This is a heavy and painful price. We would naturally not wish to remove our army from the security belt of southern Lebanon without ensuring peace for Galilee. But here again we *cannot* involve ourselves in a situation in which we attempt to control the lives of another people.

Luckily, in this region as well, there is a reasonable though imperfect alternative: reinforcing the forces of Major Haddad. These forces are composed today of regular units (about 1,100 soldiers) and of a rural militia (about 600 men). The addition of several hundred more soldiers would enable Major Haddad to establish order in the region, while the UNIFIL forces that are already stationed in the area can be concentrated at the entrance to the Palestinian refugee camps in order that no harm should come to them.

The Lebanese army can also help in this region, primarily in the northern part – an arrangement that is already stipulated by the Israel-Lebanon agreement. Israel itself would of course continue to keep an eye on what happens in this area on its northern border. The defence of this region can thus be organized within two to three months, allowing Israeli soldiers to come home without sacrificing Israel's security.

We must pursue deescalation in Lebanon. A temporary arrangement that perpetuates unneccessary military dangers without advancing our political goals serves no one in the long run.

The author is leader of the Israeli Labour Party.

Bernard Levin: The way we live now

Labour's joke: who has the last laugh?

It is not generally known that on Mrs Thatcher's side of the matrimonial bed there are two holes in the carpet, a few inches across and much the same distance apart, through which the floorboards can be distinctly seen. This unhousewifely state of affairs has come about through the Prime Minister's habit of spending an hour on her knees every night before she retires, giving heartfelt and reverent thanks to Almighty God for the existence of the Labour Party. At any rate, if she does not she is a wicked and ungrateful girl, and will not go to Heaven when she dies.

Gladstone became Prime Minister for the last time at the age of 83. Mrs Thatcher will be 83 in 2008; I can see no reason why she should not still be in office then, and moreover without (unlike Gladstone) having been in Opposition from time to time in the intervening years. And yet, many and remarkable though her qualities are, I do not think she would be dreaming of such a record if it were not for the activities of her opponents.

Opinions differ as to precisely what happened last week between Mr Foot and Mr Hattersley. Some say that Mr Hattersley was to be heard effing and blinding at his leader for hours on end and that Mr Foot in response had attempted to eviscerate him with a bread knife; others declare that Mr Hattersley confined himself to commending

It is no use telling them that if two dogs go on fighting over a bone a passing cat will make off with it

most warmly Mr Foot's grasp of economic and foreign affairs, together with his charismatic leadership and inspiring oratory, and that Mr Foot had in turn gone out of his way to praise Mr Hattersley's unwavering devotion to principle and abhorrence of personal ambition.

No doubt, as is so often the case in these matters, the truth lies somewhere between these extremes. But the episode suggests strongly



" Here's another fine mess you've got us into! "

How Garland saw Labour's turmoil in this week's *Sunday Telegraph*

that the Labour Party has now reached a point at which, if Mrs Thatcher accidentally started the Third World War – indeed, if she *deliberately* started the Third World War – the response of the Opposition's leaders would be to blame one another for it and to use their next party political broadcast for an appeal to the nation to rally round a programme of more nationalization, withdrawal from the EEC and a substantial increase in the powers and legal immunities of the trade unions.

Have you ever, in all your born days, seen anything like the way in which the leading figures in the Labour Party are now reeling about like drunks at closing time, barging one another off the pavement, vomiting over the passers-by and every now and again raising their voices in *untuneful* song? Of course, nerves are frayed after the election defeat, with its 119 lost Labour deposits; of course Mr Foot's abrupt abandonment of the helm (everything in his political life became him like the leaving of it) has meant that the rival contenders for the succession have hardly had time to think about their own tactics, let alone the party's future; of course the *sauve qui peut* in the lifeboat is the fiercer if there is only one cup of water left. But though a man with a headache will certainly experience immediate relief if he cuts his throat, few doctors, however unorthodox their methods, would recommend such action by way of treatment.

It is no use telling them that if two dogs go on fighting long enough over a bone a passing cat will make off with it; the truth is that the struggle over the dying body of the Labour Party, however little significance it may have *sub specie aeternitatis*, seems to have a real meaning for *those involved in it*. The Labour Party must – now, not later – go in

Mr Hattersley would serve under anybody ('My friend Genghis and I have our differences, but . . .')

one direction or the other; it *must* be a modern, outward-looking, fully democratic institution, able to appeal to the voters, perception of their own and the country's interests, or it *will* be a group of deadbeats and fanatics, its policies increasingly remote from the real world and its attitudes increasingly totalitarian.

It is no use telling them, either, that their West German counterparts once faced a similar choice, chose rightly and in consequence spent more than a decade in office; when Willy Brandt addressed the Labour Party Conference and rashly expressed a belief in a West willing to resist the Soviet Union some of them shouted "Nazi!" at him.

In fact, it is no use telling them anything now; they are going to "elect" (a fine word, I must say, for the process, riddled with corruption and intimidation, by which they are choosing their leader) a Welsh blatherskite who professes to believe – probably does believe – that the rejection of Labour in June was the result of a failure to put the party's policies effectively to the people, and not at all of any shortcomings in the policies themselves. When Mrs Thatcher contemplates what she will do to Mr Kinnock in the House of Commons, and for that matter up and down the country, her knees must be in danger of going right through the floorboards as well.

And yet, as I say, the fanatics (though presumably not the deadbeats or the Welsh blatherskite) know all this as well as I do. They are willing to compel the party to make the wrong choice, in the belief that if they control the party they will sooner or later stumble across the threshold of government because, say, the Tories have made some huge and unforgivable blunder; whereupon we could expect this country very speedily to become as free as Bulgaria, as rich as Angola and as pleasant as the letters column of *The Guardian*.

What, then, of the rest of them, the ones who want the party to make the right choice? It is not difficult to see what they will do, for it is what they have always done in the past, and it is now more likely, not less, that they will go on doing it. It is being said that Mr Hattersley would after all refuse to serve as deputy to Mr Kinnock, but that is great nonsense; Mr Hattersley would serve under anybody at all, including Genghis Khan ("My friend Genghis and I have our differences, but..."), Screaming Lord Sutch ("...a refreshingly original approach to politics") or the Cambridge Rapist ("I never comment on my colleagues' private lives"), for there is a catastrophist scenario for him too, in which Mr Kinnock, moved hither and thither by the hard-faced thugs in the wings, makes such an appalling shambles of the leadership that the party will turn simultaneously to the Long Knives and Mr Hattersley.

Perhaps; perhaps not. I can contemplate with hilarity the prospects of another two and a half months of the struggle, until the results are announced at the autumn conference, but hilarity comes easily to me because I am not a supporter of the Labour Party. I doubt if many of those voters who still, however illogically, look to it for hope and succour will be laughing by the time October arrives; I doubt if many of them are laughing now. But if you should see the Prime Minister wince in the near future, it will be because her knees, as well as the carpet, are wearing out. I have circled the year 2008 in my diary.

Trendies, read on

New words for old/ Philip Howard

There is a pleasure in spotting a neologism, almost as agreeable in its modest way as discovering a new painter or a new author. One swam into my ken the other day in the pages of *The Grauniad*, home of misprints, coinages, and trendy prose. It was *to cathart* as a verb. It came in a piece about unemployment: "If the idea was to get the unemployed hard nuts into the centre and *cathart* their energy and aggression in weight-lifting or squash, then the leisure centres have failed badly."

Itake this to be a back-formation from "cathartic", meant to mean something like "to purge". There is nothing immoral or improper in coining a new word, if you need one, provided you do it sensibly and from necessity. "It has been OK, and it always will be OK, to coin words with modern mint-marks": the poet Horace, 20 centuries ago.

The first question is: is *to cathart* a neologism? For all I know it may already be a vogue word in sociology assignments for the Open University, and will appear in the textbooks next year. All we can say at present is that it is too new to have been recorded in the latest dictionaries and word-lists of new English.

The second question to ask is: is the new word properly and decently derived? The answer is: up to a point, Lord Copper. It would be more correct to write "to catharize"; but I can see that that might have a medical ring, and would not make the connexion with cathartic.

The next question is: does the new word mean what the writer thinks it means? Now there is a question for you. Cathartic comes from one of the most influential and disputed passages in ancient literature, Aristotle's untranslatable definition of tragedy: "Tragedy is thus a representation of an action that is worth serious attention, complete in itself, and of some amplitude... by means of pity and fear bringing about the *catharsis* of such emotions". Many books could be written, and indeed have been written, about what Aristotle meant by the principal words in that sentence.

Dr Johnson took *cathartic* in a basic way, with a powerful essay about digestion: "The vermicular or peristaltic motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum..." I do not think that Aristotle meant by *catharsis* purgation in such an excremental way.

Why should we want our emotions to be evacuated like waste products? Aristotle was a physician's son, and he was probably thinking of the conventional medical wisdom of his day, in which *catharsis* meant not purgation in the modern sense, but partial removal of excess humours. A healthy man or woman had a well-balanced idiosyncrasy. Pity was thought of as wet, as in tears, or the centre and left in politics. Fear was thought of as excess of cold. Aristotle opined that old gentlemen are more timid, because more chilly. The trick was to be like Brutus:

"His life was gentle, and the Elements
So mixt in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world; This was a man."

What we mean by *catharsis* is something like the purification and balancing of the emotions by vicarious experience, especially through the drama. I do not think that there is any exact translation of it. As you might expect, the term is widely and loosely used in psychotherapy, to mean something like the process of relieving an abnormal excitement by reestablishing the association of the emotion with the memory or idea of the event which was the first cause of it, and of eliminating it by abreaction.

The last question is: do we need the new word *to cathart*. *Je n'en vois pas la nécessité*, myself. We already have to "sublimate" if we want to use Freudian English; and to "relieve" if we want something plain and simple. It will be interesting to see whether *cathart* catches on with the trendies.

Roger Scruton

Waging war on the individual

On July 14, a Turkish diplomat, Dursun Aksoy, was gunned down in Brussels. On the next day a bomb went off in the Turkish Airlines kiosk at Orly, killing six people, and injuring many more. In both cases, according to the newspapers, Armenian groups "claimed responsibility" for the outrage.

As a matter of fact, they did no such thing. The Armenians in question wished categorically to assert that they were in no way to be blamed for these deaths, that what had the appearance of cold-blooded murder was in fact justified retribution, that the crowds at Orly, like Mr Aksoy, were not the innocent victims of atrocity, but "legitimate targets" in a war of just revenge.

This revanchist excuse for bloodshed expresses a peculiar and horrible corruption. But like many forms of moral corruption, it has its origins in sentiments that are inescapable and pure. Those who feel proud of their country may feel rightly proud; and yet they assert, through their feeling, a certain responsibility, which links them equally to their ancestors and to their descendants. Those who accuse a nation of injustice, or praise it for its virtue, likewise acknowledge an idea of collective liability, without which, indeed, it would be impossible to understand either the present world of politics, or the past history of mankind.

It is a small step from these innocent-seeming ideas of collective identity, to the sinful thoughts which animate the Armenian revanchist. For him, the collective responsibility of the Turkish people is born individually by every living Turk. The individual is blamed for actions in which no living individual had a hand, and becomes the butt of an anger which no single person could either soften or deserve. When broad feelings towards a collective become so narrowly focused, their violence is annihilating. The victim is stripped bare of every right, for he is a mere symbol of collective guilt. He becomes an abstraction, who has already ceased to exist in the eyes of his pursuer, and who therefore calls in vain for mercy.

Revanchism is one of many depraved habits of thought which have proved useful in justifying murder. All such habits share the feature to which I have alluded: they turn the individual into an abstraction, so that he may bear responsibility for collective faults. He ceases to be a human being, and becomes instead a type, like the racial degenerate of Hitler, or the "class enemy" of Lenin, Stalin and Pol Pot.

Terrorists often claim to be fighting wars, and to be doing no more than is necessary in war. This is nonsense. War is certainly the natural expression of collective resentment; but it occurs between organized groups, and is fought openly, against a collective enemy. It is possible to fight a war with undiminished respect for the rights of the enemy individual. Indeed, that is the duty of every soldier. But the terrorist must disregard this duty, and disobey the law of war. *His feelings towards the individual* are abolished by his loathing of the group, and it is this – rather than his cowardice, cruelty or intemperate hate – that constitutes his true moral corruption.

There can be collective responsibility only where there is collective agency – that is, only where a group exists which can be praised or blamed for its collusive actions. The worst crimes in history have been committed against groups which, because they could not act collectively, could not reasonably be resented. Hence the obnoxiousness of racism. "Races" are not agents, and cannot bear collective responsibily for the faults or actions of their members. People act collectively only through institutions, and, whatever a "race" may be, it is not an institution, since no one may join or leave it.

The primary institution in international politics is the state, and it is the state – rather than "the people", "the race", or "the nation" – which bears the burden of collective blame.

This last fact is evident to students of international law, and would be equally evident to everyone, were it not for the fact that the state is too cold, too legal and too inhuman a thing to attrac[t] the full fury of human resentments. How much more satisfying t[o] punish a people, or a race, than t[o] punish a legal fiction!

The Armenian revanchists clain that – during the strife whicl preceded the final dissolution of th Ottoman Empire – large numbers c Armenians living in central an eastern Turkey were massacred b Ottoman Turks. The facts ai disputed, and it seems probable th: many of the Armenian claims ai exaggerated. But suppose they ai right. Who is to blame?

The answer, I believe, is: "No or living". And that answer is the on one that can be rationally supporte The modern Turkish state, whi deliberately turned its back on tl old Ottoman Empire, no mo existed at the time of these ever than the individuals who are nc gunned down in pointless ret bution. And yet the Turkish state the only collective agency whi could possibly bear the guilt.

Of course, such thoughts can nothing to soften the sentiments the revanchist, which are t necessary to his identity, and t enjoyable in themselves, to modified by reasoned argument. E they should perhaps lead us to : ourselves who is really behind action? Who really stands to g from crimes which jeopardize lives and property of the Armen Turks, and which paralyze efforts of Turkey to retain effect diplomatic relations with its alli Certainly not the Armenians w have settled abroad, into lives wh are far more comfortable tl anything that they might preser enjoy in Turkey.

The author is editor of the Salisb Review.

Alastair Brett

One way out of the Fleet Street jungle

The dispute which is holding up publication of the *Financial Times* drags on. Twenty-four men are at the core of the argument and they are, in the process, threatening the *FT* total of 1,500 jobs. The time for drastic rethinking may be imminent if the pink paper is not to topple into the abyss of company closures and widespread redundancies.

The newspaper industry is devouring ever larger sums from the coffers of otherwise successful conglomerates. Senior executives throughout Fleet Street will clearly have to consider radical new ways of running a labour-intensive production line industry if "free collective bargaining" is not to remain little more than the law of the jungle.

One radical but possible solution to the Russian roulette of pay bargaining in Fleet Street – or any troubled production-line industry – would be to put all the assets of a strife-torn or ailing company (the title, the printing presses, vans, building and equipment) into a small asset-holding company which would then lease these assets to the old company which would be left as a self-regulating, labour-intensive publishing company. The old company would then be reconstituted along John Lewis Partnership lines (where power rests with a chairman and board of directors answerable to the workforce) and left to sort out its own pay differentials and manning levels, which would be geared to greater or smaller profits.

By dividing capital and labour into two separate companies and setting up a leasing arrangement between the two, the parent company would have neatly divested itself of the appalling problem of leapfrogging pay claims in a multi-union industry while retaining direct control of its assets. By leaving the work force to regulate itself and elect its own professional management and editorial staff, it would be utilizing some of the best elements in a "management buy-out" but without forcing senior staff to find large sums in order to purchase the company's assets, or leaving itself with the heartache of selling a national newspaper to an untried, untested company.

Central to the continued relationship between the labour- intensive publishing company and the small asset-holding company would be a leasing agreement containing various stringent terms and conditic about the quality of the pap editorial independence, a regu return on the capital leased anc binding formula for the division the newspaper's revenue among constituent elements of the wo force – journalists, printers and clerical staff – after payment of company's overheads. Breach of a one of these conditions would all the asset-holding company to rep sess its assets or stop publication the paper until the labour-intens publishing company had put house in order.

But without certain financ guarantees for the fledgling publi ing company during a three or fo year transitional phase, the Fl Street unions would almost certai be violently opposed to such scheme. However, given care financial backing and faced with stark choice of participating in su a venture or permanent closu even those unions might be p pared to cooperate in such venture. Crucial to the wh operation, however, would be need to retain professional mana ment, albeit answerable to the w force, and an incentive-based car structure within the John Lew style publishing company in order avoid the stigma of a neo-politi experiment like Tony Benn's bra but unsuccessful, attempt to save ailing *Scottish Daily News* ei years ago by turning it into socialist-oriented cooperative.

Without bold new ideas and f reaching initiatives, the qual papers of Fleet Street may still f the pressure if the recessi continues. The two-company lea back arrangement offers a possi way out of the industrial jungle Fleet Street. It brings some of highest-paid printers in the coun face to face with the concept of restraint, the art of self-managem and the need to adapt in a chang world. At the same time it requi the press barons to reduce their g on the media, restrict themselves a limited return on their capital a give financial backing to a bra experiment. If such an experim were tried but then failed, the ass would still be there to be sold. If experiment succeeded and the tw company leaseback arrangem were made to work, an exciting p would have been pioneered British industry.

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PARTY IN THEIR POWER

The Parliamentary Labour Party came into being as the Parliamentary expression of organised labour. The Labour Party's relationship with the trade union movement has thus been central to the history of Labour politics. It remains so today with the Party, in its post-election travail, struggling to discover not just a new leader, but a basis for new hope.

For the trade union movement the high point of its relationship with the Parliamentary Labour Party must have been the Labour government of 1974-1976. Mr Foot, the retiring leader, was then Secretary of State for Employment. It was his task to express in legislation the aspirations of the trade union movement. He worked more closely with Mr Jack Jones than any Minister had done before, probably even in time of war. The thrust of policy during that government was determined largely by Congress House. It was to all intents the trade unions' government; and not a success. That period witnessed a huge increase in inflation, and the experiment petered out in December 1976 with the arrival of the IMF.

None of the four would-be successors to Mr Foot, who have now all written their testaments in *The Times*, has recalled that experiment with any enthusiasm. Only Mr Eric Heffer has suggested that disaster would await the Labour Party if it moved away from the unions.

Labour's relationship with the trade unions has hitherto enabled it to embrace both the aspirations of the organized working class and the tastes of the sectarian Left. They are not often synonymous, but the party's decline has accelerated as the gap between working class voters and the ethos of sectarian socialism has widened.

Each candidate has merits and demerits, but there is a clear division of philosophy between them. On the one hand, Mr Hattersley and Mr Shore feel that the Party should respond more to the evidence of its falling support by changing its policies. On the other, Mr Kinnock and Mr Heffer think that the policies are fundamentally sound, but have been badly presented. The first two are thus instinctively set against the system while the second two take as their starting point a basic acceptance of the system.

They are right to do so, since the Labour Party is a system which contains a whole and complicated web of inter-relationships. Its history is less about leaders than about the manoeuvring of groups within it, and the establishment of a ponderous internal structure, which carries its own penalties when a dynamic external political environment cries out for more rapid manoeuvre.

We should not be shocked at the evidence that the Labour Party is still seen by Trade Union leaders as its political form of expression, though we could be shocked at the direction in which some of those sponsors might want to take it. The aspiring leaders should be more concerned at the possibility that the trade union movement will have to reconsider that relationship because its original purpose is no longer being fulfilled. Since the formation of the first Labour government that purpose has gone beyond the demand for mere political expression. The Labour Party thereafter has had to show a realistic chance of gaining power. A tacit understanding between Congress and Transport House usually allowed the politicians the tactical freedom to manoeuvre for power, but the strategic partnership went unquestioned. That cannot be the case now.

After every Tory election victory, commentators tend to write off the Labour Party. In this aftermath, those predictions look more menacing given the Party's decline from 29.3 per cent of the total electorate in 1979 to a figure of only 19.8 per cent today. That collapse was caused mostly by defections to the SDP. The mistake being made by Labour politicians and trade unionists is to blame those defectors rather than to ask themselves why the defection occurred.

In two years' time, when Mr Tebbit's new law will make it necessary for all trade unions to reaffirm the original decision of 1913 in favour of political funds, the 60 per cent of trade unionists who do not belong to the Labour Party might cause some embarrassment to trade union leaders when contemplating that decision, if the Labour Party, who ever leads it, still looks as unprepossessing as it looks today.

Of course the government has the initiative, since voters will only feel the need to search for a viable alternative if there is a general belief that the Conservative policies are not working. That search would normally identify the Labour Party as the traditional alternative grouping. The danger for Labour now is that, regardless of who leads it, that assumption cannot be automatic even though it still has the appearance of an alternative government in the accepted structure of British politics.

The chance for the Alliance will come if Labour's decline turns into a collapse. Labour's chance to prevent that cannot be found, wholly or even primarily, in the character of any of the four candidates for leadership. It is a process which has to concern all the party's elements, of which the greatest historically and still in practice is the trade union element. The unions have the power to destroy their party utterly; do they have the creative power to inspire it as well?

RAIDING THE CUPBOARD

For the government to sell £500m extra of shares in British Petroleum, purely to keep its borrowing nearer forecast, is a cosmetic device that should fool no one, and will certainly not fool the financial markets. In strictly economic terms, it is neither better nor worse than borrowing the same amount. Indeed, it has the same monetary effect as funding the extra deficit by an issue of government gilt-edged stock – to avoid recourse to the printing press. It even taps the same £25bn flowing into the big financial institutions for the purpose. Financially, such sales should therefore be treated on their merit as a fund-raising exercise and not pose as an alternative.

There is some logic in spreading the load of borrowing £7bn from a currently sceptical debt market. Building societies, often big buyers of gilt-edged stock, have been hard pressed. The cost of a loan would be more than BP dividends foregone and there is something of a lull before the big privatisation programme starts with British Telecom in autumn 1984.

But a £500m sale has more impact on the share market than the gilt-edged market at a time when booming share prices have encouraged companies to raise £500m in new risk capital last month.

The big institutions, mainly pension funds and insurance companies, put £2.5bn into new UK ordinary shares last year, less than half their investment in government debt. Investors big or small are not indifferent between stocks and shares. So government share sales are at least as likely to crowd out private firms through lower share prices, as are gilt edged sales which might raise long-term interest rates.

Indeed, by way of contrast, few industrial concerns have taken advantage of the gap left for them in the debt market. The series of planned transfers to the private sector will provide much more competition for private firms. But for the moment, it must be said, the biggest competition comes from abroad. New figures show that the institutions invested £1.2b in overseas shares in the first three months of this year compared with £500m in UK ordinary shares.

From the point of view of British Petroleum and its relations with its biggest shareholder, the move is equally unimpressive. It matters little today whether the government owns 32 per cent of BP rather than 39 per cent. The state's appointed directors are not there to influence the board in the direction of national policy, as the Rhodesian sanctions episode reminded us. Provided BP remains British, government would exercise strategic control, if need be, by general order rather than shareholder power.

Yet the heart of the matter lies not in economics, not in the mechanics of markets, but in the legitimate suspicion that the Chancellor is taking easy short-term measures to disguise long-term budgetary problems and delay action to resolve them. As Mrs Thatcher's housewifely economics might have it, the Government is selling off the family heirlooms to pay the grocery bills.

The chief grocery bill in question is the estimated £15bn a year budgetary cost of unemployment, which is undermining the Cabinet's most strenuous efforts to keep down public spending, match it with revenue, and stimulate business through low interest rates. The problem seems unlikely to go away, as the latest spending overruns suggest.

When Mrs Thatcher inaugurated her crash monetary policy against a background of high deficits, worsened by the growing world recession, it was both legitimate and desirable to cheat a little with asset sales to try to square the circle and minimize the pain of sky-high interest rates. But assets can only be sold once. There is a large but not endless supply. So this solution is not the right response to a long-running budgetary imbalance.

The City now distrusts an emergency sale of assets in place of borrowing. It feels in principle that this is simply dodging the discipline of markets, which will lend only if government carries conviction in its measures to cut spending, or pays a penalty in the form of higher interest rates. That concentrates the mind far more than reaching in the drawer to find a few more assets to make the figures come out right.

RED BOTTOMS ON BLUE WATER

It is high time that the major trading nations agreed on a united policy to deal effectively with the problem of cut-price Soviet transport. It might seem absurd to claim that the USSR threatens the West by offering to deliver goods more cheaply than privately owned shipping companies, but Soviet undercutting of commercial shipping rates is not, in fact, an argument for the benefits of state control and large-scale, centralized operations.

Certainly the scale of Soviet merchant shipping is impressive. In two decades the USSR has increased its tonnage six times, rising from fourteenth place to sixth in world ranking – surpassing the United States – and in actual numbers can claim to have the largest merchant navy in the world. Nor can the thoroughness of state control and centralization be doubted. The Minister of the Merchant Fleet, Timofei Guzhenko, and Minister of Shipbuilding, Mikhail Egorov, cooperate closely under Politburo direction with Admiral Gorshkov of the Soviet Navy.

Particularly significant is the growth in the number of roll-on-roll-off vessels and "lash" freighters which can store fully loaded barges in their holds, avoiding the need for major port installations. Both types are highly suitable for military operations, unloading tanks and landing craft with considerable gains in speed and surprise. Fishing boats and oceanographic research vessels contribute substantially to Soviet military intelligence gathering. Naval strategists in Moscow were greatly impressed by Britain's use of merchant shipping in the Falklands operations, but have themselves developed precise plans for the wartime role of each Soviet vessel, which go far beyond makeshift British efforts.

Soviet nuclear-powered icebreakers now keep the Northern Sea Route open for longer periods than ever before. The Trans-Siberian railway which already takes much business from Western shipping companies, is now being extended with the construction of the Baikal-Amur railway running north of Lake Baikal to the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan. Together with the Soviet Far East Fleet, this route offers very advantageous rates for goods from Western Europe to Japan or Australia.

Yet this is not the result of greater Soviet efficiency. The Labour productivity of dockers in the USSR is far below Western levels. Soviet railways were in such a deplorable state that one of Mr Andropov's first acts as leader was to sack the Minister of Transport. Soviet ships stock up with subsidized fuel in their home ports and buy minimum quantities at world prices; they are built, repaired and operated on wages far below those prevailing in other countries.

The USSR gains large sums of hard currency with which to purchase advanced technology, and if the merchant fleets and shipbuilders of Nato countries go out of business because of unfair competition, there will be no tears shed in the Kremlin. A quota system to ensure reciprocity or to impose limits on the revenue earned is long overdue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British Telecom in private hands

From the General Secretary of the Union of Communication Workers

Sir, Your editorial (July 18) on privatisation and the special reference to British Telecom has failed to follow through the logic of the argument.

Having pointed out that the result will be a private monopoly unable to be made democratically accountable to Parliament, surely you have conceded a major part of the case against such privatisation?

Surely it is no coincidence that British Telecom and now, possibly, the Post Office too, have become targets for the privatisers? They are now both profitable. For the Post Office this represents a remarkable turn-around from the deficits of the 1970s and is testimony to the efforts of all its staff. For British Telecom the explosion of communications opportunities will mean a potential pot of gold for a few lucky private investors.

Both have achieved profitability and met strict Government financial targets, without any help from Whitehall. Indeed, official limitations on borrowing and investment have restricted the ability of both businesses to modernise.

But the Government wants it both ways. When public corporations are in deficit they are portrayed as parasites living off the taxpayer. When they are profitable they are sold off. There is almost an in-built incentive to be inefficient.

If your editorial is going to promote the views of the extreme right and advocate privatising the Post Office, the unions and management who have co-operated in achieving the significant productivity rises of recent years (4.8 per cent in 1982-83) will take the view we are better off being inefficient.

It is time the public sector was left alone to do its job of serving the public. In the case of the Post Office this means handling some 35 million letters a day and providing a service which, although far from perfect, is the best in the world and operates without state subsidy.

In fact, the Post Office during the year contributed £56m to the Government coffers, thus meeting its imposed target in full. By comparison almost all foreign postal services are subsidised by taxpayers' money.

My members have worked hard to help the Post Office into an efficient, profitable public industry and they will fight tooth and nail if the result of their efforts is the selling off of the business.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN TUFFIN, General Secretary,
Union of Communication Workers,
Crescent Lane,
Clapham, SW4.
July 20.

Economic upturn without inflation

From Professor Roy Gregory

Sir, "No one knows", observes Professor Wynne Godley (July 20), "what would happen to inflation if sustained recovery were to occur and unemployment reduced significantly, but there is a fair chance it would accelerate again". This prospectus surely does less than justice to the hidden, though not particularly well hidden, rationale underlying the Government's overall strategy.

Why should inflation accelerate if there were a sustained recovery? In part, presumably, because under conditions of fuller employment trade union bargaining power is enhanced and employees are in a position to exert increased pressure on employers.

The answer to that problem is to anticipate it: you modify the law so as to diminish union control over the supply of labour, make picketing less effective, curtail immunities, and reduce the influence of their more militant members. And, unlike the Wilson and Heath governments of the late 1960s and early 1970s, which sought to limit the power of organized labour at a time when the unions were at the height of their strength and self-confidence, you take full advantage of their current weakness to truss them up when they are least able to resist.

Of course, this strategy for achieving economic recovery without inflation would not, of itself, provide a permanent solution, since a future Labour government might repeal the recent and proposed changes in trade union law. This possibility cannot be ruled out. But it can be significantly reduced by including within the package of statutory changes new requirements, the effect of which will almost certainly be to diminish the financial support the unions can give the one political party which, in office, might indeed bring in new legislation designed to restore their bargaining power.

It may well be, of course, that nothing else curbs trade union power as effectively as does unemployment. In face of market forces legal constraints may prove ineffectual. But to imply that the Government has no strategy for dealing permanently with the problem of recovery-generated inflation is not to see the picture whole.

Yours faithfully,
ROY GREGORY,
Department of Politics,
Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading.
July 21.

From Mr V. D. Dennison

Sir, "The private sector had borne the brunt of the recession and made significant cuts in manpower and substantial improvements in productivity" (report of CBI statement, July 21).

These significant cuts in manpower are then transferred to the Government's unemployment payroll. Is it any wonder that "Government spending's share of the nation's total output had risen from 41 to 44 per cent"? And if Government's spending is cut, who is going to buy the products of our wonderfully efficient industry – the robots who make them?

Your very puzzled one-time graduate of LSE,
VIC DENNISON,
Heathcrest,
The Batch,
Churchill,
Bristol,
Avon.
July 21.

Afghan conflict

From Mr M. A. Naim

Sir, As an Afghan, I would like to comment on the report in *The Times* (July 11) that the "jigsaw of an agreement" on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was missing a "wholly crucial piece" – an indication by the Russians of the schedule they have in mind for withdrawal.

The question at issue is the armed uprising of the Afghan nation against circumstances created by the Soviet intervention in our country's internal affairs and subsequently her naked invasion.

The nature of this question is purely political. The problems of refugees or any other human factors are its aftermath. Any attempt to resolve the aftermath without serious consideration to the core of the conflict is fruitless, unjust, irrational, and unyielding of any positive results.

The confronting sides of the Afghan conflict – Russia, and the entire people of Afghanistan – are not represented at the Geneva indirect talks. The Karmal regime has neither the authority nor the ability to represent the Afghan nation.

Without consultation, consent and participation of the Afghan nation through their elected representatives, any solution imposed or guaranteed by outside interests is doomed to failure. The people of Afghanistan did not create the present conflict and they have no obligation to take the first step towards a political solution.

If the USSR prefers any political solution, she should take the first positive step in this direction by withdrawing her troops totally and unconditionally. She should pledge not to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs; cease to support the Karmal or any similar regime in Kabul, and respect the right of the Afghan nation to determine its political, social, economic and cultural destiny.

If a political solution to the Afghan question through the UN is desired, then the present procedure should be altered. Its international dimensions require an international conference, under the auspices of the UN. Participants at the conference, (as proposed by Mr Pazhwak, a former veteran Afghan diplomat) should be representatives of the people of Afghanistan, permanent members of the Security Council, Afghanistan's neighbouring countries, and a number of member nations of the UN from all continents, with special regard to the non-aligned and Islamic countries, under the good office of the UN Secretary General.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. NAIM,
103d Greencroft Gardens, NW6.
July 14.

Mad Hatter policies

From the Acting High Commissioner for Zimbabwe

Sir, John Liddington's arguments (feature, July 19) on governments chosen by people, on plannerless governments and on homogeneous societies are utopian and academically weak.

The age-old disagreement on the "nature of politics", which Liddington acknowledges, results from the fact that no political philosophy is universally acceptable. He, as a political scientist, is entitled to his own definitions of politics and democracy. But they are not universal and cannot be imposed on the people of Zimbabwe. What Liddington is prescribing for Zimbabwe is a tribal conflict. This is highly objectionable.

Liddington's crime is not the weakness of his argument but the fact that he distorts the Zimbabwean political situation in a vain attempt to make his argument plausible. When ZANU-PF won a landslide victory in 1980 it could have formed a purely ZANU-PF government. It could have immediately imposed a one-party system.

But – open your eyes and see – it went much further than Liddington's limited concept of democracy. It invited other political parties to join the Government and allowed Hitler-like murderers to sit in Parliament and oppose the Government. The people will vote and decide whether or not they want a one-party system.

Already merger talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU are under way. One-party system will come to Zimbabwe through democracy and persuasion.

Yours faithfully,
M.S.KAJESE,
Zimbabwe High Commission,
429 Strand, WC2.

Divorce reform

From Mr Martin Mears

Sir, The letter from retired County Court Judge Lyall Wilkes (July 14) illustrates very well the judicial prejudice and irrationality which have brought the law to its present unsatisfactory and unjust state.

In arguing for the retention of the present meal ticket for life principle, Judge Wilkes talks of "the husband who made his marriage vows for life" being "allowed or encouraged to free himself of all obligation to his wife after the wife's period of rehabilitation is ended". He goes on to deplore the possibility that a divorced husband might be allowed "to pretend that his mistake never happened or should have no unpleasant long-term consequences."

All this might be to the point if the principles on which matrimonial provision is awarded were fault-based. It might then be proper for the court to say to the husband: "You have behaved badly and now we are going to make you pay".

The fact is, however, that since the Court of Appeal decision in *Wachtel v Wachtel* in 1972, the courts have said that, in general, the conduct of the parties is *not* to be taken into account in deciding what financial provision should be made in divorce cases.

What is offensive to the majority of people is that the divorced wife retains her meal ticket even if it was her conduct which brought about the breakdown of the marriage and the husband had behaved impeccably.

Yours truly,
MARTIN MEARS,
Old Rectory,
Haddiscoe,
Norwich.
July 14.

Night thoughts on farm noise

From Mr Richard Maslen

Sir, It would be interesting to know how long Mr Bertram (July 22) has been living in his present home, but it is a reasonable assumption that the farmland next door pre-dates his house. It is a corollary of living within 25 feet of an arable field that, for a vey few hours per year there will be disturbance from some more or less noisy and dusty cultivations and harvesting. Presumable the purpose of harvesting the rape seed at night was to make the most of the fine weather before it broke.

Millions of people live a similar distance from roads, railways or factories where there is noise and dirt and atmospheric pollution all or most of the time. Mr Bertram should appreciate that farming is also an industry, not just a picturesque backdrop, and involves certain energetic operations. Like other industries, farming has also to be profitable to survive.

Generally speaking, farmers are reasonable people who wish to maintain good relations with their neighbours. The fact that Mr Bertram's neighbour was prepared to forgo night harvesting in deference to his wishes indicates this. Is it not up to people who choose to live next door to farms to accept that brief spells of seasonable disturbance are an essential accompaniment of the peace and beauty which reigns during the rest of the year?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD MASLEN,
Director of Information,
The National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge.
July 22.

Beresford Hope silver

From Mr Lewis Massey

Sir, As a footnote to Roger Boyes's article (July 8), and Mr C. M. James's letter in *The Times* today (July 18), it may be of interest to record that the Buenos Aires cup itself, together with two or three silver-gilt ice buckets, and some silver entrée dish covers, were in fact resold to the Embassy by a Polish "dealer", who came to the Embassy in the autumn of 1946.

As the only member of the Embassy staff who was bilingual in English and Polish, it fell to me to conduct negotiations with the man under the guidance of Mr (now Sir) John Russell, the Head of Chancery, and the Ambassador, Mr Victor Cavendish-Bentinck.

From some notes in my possession I see that the man demanded $1,000 for the lot, not an excessively large sum in days when the pound was worth $4. The Ministry of Public Building and Works, the legal custodian of embassy furniture, readily agreed to the figure demanded.

However, even before the money changed hands, the dealer asked me to collect the items from his flat, but to come alone and after dark. I well remember the evening in late November, 1946, when I drove through the pitch dark streets of Warsaw (most of which was in ruins after the ravages of the Warsaw Rising and its aftermath) to a flat in a comparatively undamaged part of the city near Okecie airport.

All went smoothly, and I brought the items (all of them in surprisingly good condition) back to the Embassy.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS MASSEY,
20 Orchard Rise,
Groombridge,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
July 18.

Calling to account

From Mr John Parry

Sir, It is fascinating to watch Mr Roy Hattersley adopting in July such Liberal-SDP Alliance policies as an incomes policy, a coherent plan for investment and continued membership of the European Community, after having so fervently opposed them in June.

What will August bring?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARRY,
14 Castlegate, Richmond, Surrey.

Relatively speaking

From Mr Richard Walker

Sir, Long ago we were taught that the *whom* in "But whom say ye that I am?" (Philip Howard, July 19) was emphatic rather than interrogatory; somewhat like (if one may say so without offence to either party) "Moi, de Gaulle"; or that famous occasion in Rheims when, the culprit being revealed, the monks and friars, heedless of grammar, all cried "That's him!"

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WALKER,
Surrey Cottage,
62 Maltravers Street,
Arundel, West Sussex.

Solicitors' charges

From Mr N. S. Price

Sir, One point in particular made by the President of the Law Society (July 15) deserves further comment. Mr Hewetson says that solicitors provide a "broad range of services for both rich and poor". This is not entirely accurate.

At one end of the scale large and prosperous firms of solicitors provide excellent and expensive services to the City and to industry; at the bottom end some firms and neighbourhood law centres provide services to the underprivileged for significantly lower rewards, and a gradation of levels of service and cost lies in between.

So far as the poor are concerned, particular problems present themselves: firstly the unsurprising tendency of solicitors to concentrate themselves in areas of greater prosperity, and secondly the failure of many to appreciate their rights and to seek advice from lawyers in the first place. As Lord Justice Mathew once said, Justice, like the Ritz, is open to all, but the advent of legal aid has not meant that this aphorism has lost its force. For many a subsidy would not make the Ritz any more accessible or welcoming.

In the long term what is obviously required is a national legal service providing a floor of rights in respect of various legal services for all, through an expanded network of law centres, to be financed from taxation. This idea must await, no doubt, the resources and the will to achieve it. It is probably anathema to the Law Society, who are after all the solicitors' trade union, much as the National Health Service was to the BMA, the doctors' trade union, and no doubt for similar reasons. *Plus ca change....*

Yours faithfully,
N. S. PRICE,
University of Buckingham,
Buckingham.
July 15.

Crime and punishment

From Sir John Dilke

Sir, When we were very young we were told that in the old days when prisons became overcrowded the judges were sent into the provinces with commissions of gaol delivery. We understood that to mean that when the judges reached their destinations they divided prisoners into three categories: (1) those who had better remain; (2) those who had better be released, and (3) those who had better be despatched to the next world.

We should not lightly disregard the practices of those ages, for they did produce Magna Carta.

Yours truly,
JOHN DILKE,
Ludpits,
Etchingham,
Sussex.
July 16.

From Dr George Bailey

Sir, It is understandable that some new MPs are now accused of deception. Within weeks of pledging support for capital punishment and so being selected as Tory candidates, they have voted against the death penalty. Rightly they will face strong calls for compulsory re-selection – as practised by Labour.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE BAILEY,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
July 19.

BR's conversion study

From Sir Alfred Sherman

Sir, Your Transport Editor writes (July 19) that Sir Alan Walters and I are "generally regarded as enemies of the railways". This is utter nonsense. How can anyone, least of all a former head of the World Bank's transport section, be an "enemy" of a transport system? And how can anyone in his right mind believe this? Had your correspondent the professional gumption to get in touch with me before writing, he would have learned that our objective is the optimization of resource allocation, with BR playing its part.

Your correspondent does Sir Peter Parker an injustice in suggesting that the aim of this study is to "defuse the issue" – i e, dissimulate. The group's aim is to ascertain whether practicable schemes can be worked out which would produce relief roads to the benefit of passengers, hauliers and the public suffering from congested streets, without detriment to necessary rail services. We hope to succeed.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED SHERMAN,
10 Gerald Road, SW1.
July 19.

Intimations of mortality

From Mr L. A. Latham

Sir, I wonder how many of your male readers of my (1913) generation have had to steel themselves in shops against the iron kindness of the slightly younger (but quite wonderful) wife?

In the manner of their kind, they marshall us unwillingly into various emporia to see us fitted into coats, trousers and the like, and stand back with pride to declare sepulchurally; "That should see you out".

Such doom-laden suggestions are perhaps merely a speciality of the rightly thrifty but devoted Yorkshire spouse, but family doctors, and even undertakers ought perhaps accompany the condemned on such occasions?

Yours sincerely,
L. A. LATHAM,
49 Scarsdale Villas, W8.
July 18.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 25: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended a Gala Charity Concert at the Hexagon, Reading.
Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer).
Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 25: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Performance by the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, held in aid of the International Council of Museums Foundation.
Mrs Alastair Aird was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened ICOM '83 the International Council of Museums, 13th General Conference, at Barbican Hall, Barbican Centre, London.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 25: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, today opened the Cheshire Home and carried out other engagements in Jersey.
Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent will host a lunch for President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast at Lancaster House on Friday.

Luncheons

British Council
Dr J. M. Mitchell, Assistant Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Professor R. E. Corbett.

Royal Over-Seas League
The chairman, Sir David Scott, and members of the central council of the Royal Over-Seas League entertained at luncheon yesterday at Over-Seas House the High Commissioner for Uganda and Mrs Arain.

Weavers' Company
The Bailiffs, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Weavers' Company entertained members of the livery and their ladies at luncheon yesterday at the Savoy Hotel.

London Metal Exchange
After his official visit to the London Metal Exchange, the Lord Mayor, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Allan Davis and the City Marshal, Colonel J. R. L. Howard, was entertained at luncheon at the Gresham Club by the chairman, Mr P. G. Smith, and directors of the exchange. Other guests included Alderman Sir Peter Gadsden, Alderman Christopher Rawson and Mr Ted Jordan, vice-chairman of committee, LME.

Reception

Christie's
Mr J. A. Floyd, chairman of Christie's, and Mr Simon Birch were hosts at a reception held at Fishmongers' Hall last night to mark the opening of Christie's new office in the City of London at 10 Copthall Avenue, EC2.

Memorial service

Professor L. P. Pugh
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Professor Leslie Pugh was held yesterday at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Horsted Parva, East Sussex. Canon C. J. Peters, who officiated and gave an address, was assisted by the Rev Simon Holland. Dr Peter Storie-Pugh, son, read the lesson. Other readings were given by Professor E. J. Soulsby, Cambridge University School of Veterinary Medicine, and Mr Alastair Porter, Secretary and Registrar of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Church news

Latest appointments include:

The Rev J M Allen, Vicar of St Mary, Burghill, and Chaplain of St Mary's Hospital, Burghill, diocese of Hereford: to be also Rural Dean of Hereford, same diocese.
The Rev K N Collie, Vicar of Ecclesall, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield, to be also Honorary Canon, Sheffield Cathedral.
The Rev G Evans, Secretary of Fellowship of St Alban and St Sergius, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, same diocese.
The Rev I M Gaskell, Assistant Curate of St John the Baptist, Wakefield, diocese of Wakefield, to be a member of the Sheffield Industrial Mission Team, Rotherham, diocese of Sheffield.
The Rev D K R Gerrard, Vicar of St Andrew & St Mark, Surbiton, Surrey, diocese of Southwark, to be also Rural Dean of Kingston, same diocese.
The Rev D G Goodman, Rector Eastwood, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of St Mark's, Woodthorpe, Nottingham, same diocese.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr G. E. Gammie, chief legal adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be one of the Speaker's Counsel in succession to Sir Charles Davis, who will be retiring at the end of October.

Finningley award

RAF Finningley, South Yorkshire, one of the force's main training stations, has been awarded the 1982 Wilkinson "sword of peace" for sustained and imaginative humanitarian and charitable efforts.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. Brazel
and The Hon Lucinda Stanley
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Mr Benedict Brazel and Mrs Mary Brazel, of Lyndhurst, South Australia, and Lucinda Maria, only daughter of Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, of Rectory Farm, Stanton St John, Oxford.

Mr N. S. G. Smith
and Miss L. M. MacArthur
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Roy and Dame Margot Smith, of Howden Lodge, Spennithorne, Leyburn, North Yorkshire, and Lavinia, youngest daughter of Mrs V. B. MacArthur, of Staverton Hall, Daventry, Northants, and the late Captain D. J. MacArthur.

Mr El-H. H. Abdelhak
and Miss D. A. Banwell
The marriage between El-Hachemi Hamid, son of M and Mme A. Abdelhak, of Algiers, and Deborah Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Banwell, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, will take place in Algiers on August 3.

Dr P. Carnochan
and Dr J. A. Maitland
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs E. Carnochan, of Derby, and Jennifer, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. I. Maitland, of Plymouth.

Dr C. J. Dickson
and Miss K. M. Hodgson
The engagement is announced between Christopher John, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Dickson, of Clayton Cottage, Preston, Lancashire, and Kathryn Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hodgson, of 7 Leadon Road, Malvern, Worcestershire.

Mr S. M. Dixon
and Miss K. W. Lewis
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr T. St J. Dixon and Mrs I. Thomas, and Kate, elder daughter of Group Captain and Mrs K. G. Lewis.

Mr N. W. A. Goddard
and Miss C. E. Knight
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. W. H. Goddard, of North Cerney, Gloucestershire, and Catherine, younger daughter of the Rev H. F. and Mrs Knight, of Adderbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr C. A. Gregory
and Miss M. E. Jones
The engagement is announced between Clive Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Gregory, of South Molton, North Devon, and Michelle Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev D. R. and Mrs Jones, of Blandford Forum, Dorset.

Dr R. J. W. Heary
and Miss E. J. Hatty
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs E. J. W. Heary, of Penarth, South Glamorgan, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. P. H. Hatty, of Biddenham, Bedfordshire.

Mr R. A. D. Mannings
and Miss C. F. McMillan
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. Mannings, of Alton, Hampshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs C. R. McMillan, of Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr J. N. Morris
and Miss V. K. M. Hills
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the late Mr Colin Morris and Mrs Hedwige Morris, of 32 Bd Henri IV, 75004 Paris, and Ginny, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Hills, of Camphill, Chiddingstone Causeway, Kent.

Mr H. T. P. Mullens
and Miss H. B. Dampney
The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of the Rev J. L. and Mrs Mullens, of Tonbridge Wells, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Dampney, of Cranborne, Dorset.

Mr D. N. Peake
and Miss T. M. Goddard
The engagement is announced between Duncan Neil, elder son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Peake, of Blackburn, Lancashire, and Tessa Margot, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Goddard, of North Cerney, Gloucestershire.

Mr T. C. L. Prior
and Miss G. A. Ward
The engagement is announced between Tom, only son of Mr Oliver Prior and the late Mrs Ann Prior, of Eaton Road, Norwich, and Gillian, only daughter of Mrs Pauline Foster Ward and the late Mr James Foster Ward, of Little Aston Park, West Midlands.

Mr W. J. Oldacre
and Mrs C. J. Priday
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place quietly in London on September 23 between John Oldacre, of Standish Park, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and Helena (née Robinson), widow of John Priday, of Rockfield House, Rockmill, nr Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Mr N. R. C. Ribbeck
and Miss P. A. Schilizzi
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Norman Ribbeck, of Chester, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Schilizzi, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

Mr R. S. Taylor
and Miss A. C. R. Zara
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs S. R. Taylor, of Ashwell, Rutland, and Amanda, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Zara, of Stoneygate, Leicester.

Dr N. G. Willis
and Miss L. J. Tait
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Guy Willis and Mrs Jean Willis, of Wolverhampton, and Lucy, daughter of Dr and Mrs Ian Tait, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Mr D. M. C. Wintle
and Miss R. A. Hyam
The engagement is announced between David Michael Charles, son of Mrs Roger Mules, of Teignmouth, Devon, and of Mr C. D. S. Wintle, of Cranbrook, Kent, and Rosemary Anne, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs E. D. Hyam, of Wasdale, Cumbria.

Marriages

Mr J. G. Ingouville
and Mrs J. M. Lawford
The marriage between Mr Jack Ingouville and Mrs Joan Lawford took place quietly on July 23, 1983 at St Mary's Church, Winchfield, Hampshire.

Mr J. A. Newman
and Miss F. M. A. H. Christie
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 23, at St Margaret's, West Hoathly between Mr Jonathan Anthony Newman and Miss Fiona Margaret Anne Hunter Christie.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Catriona Christie, Miss Bridget Newman and Sophy Hulme. Mr Robert Clement Jones was best man.
A reception was held in Worth Abbey.

Mr M. N. Snowman
and Mlle M. Rouard
The marriage took place in New York on Monday, July 11, of Mr Michael Nicholas Snowman, 4 rue du Parc Royal, 75003 Paris, only son of Mr and Mrs A. Kenneth Snowman, of Hampstead, London, and Mlle Margo Rouard, of Paris, daughter of M and Mme Edmond Rouard, Romans, France.

Birthdays today

Sir Peter Carey, 60; Lord Champion, 86; Mr Vitas Gerulaitis, 29; the Right Rev W. P. Gilpin, 81; Mr Mick Jagger, 40; Miss Barbara Jefford, 53; Mr Stanley Kubrick, 55; Sir Richard Miller, 79; Mrs Sally Oppenheim, MP, 53; Sir Frank Price, 61; Sir Derek Riches, 71; Miss Bernice Rubens, 55; Professor Sir John Stallworthy, 77; Lord Thorneycroft, CH, 74; Mr M. H. W. Wells, 56.

Latest wills

Earl's £2.2m estate

Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, of Torpoint, Cornwall, after a further grant of probate, left estate totalling £2,202,507.
Mr Brynmor Evans, of Maesycwmmer, Hengoed, Mid Glamorgan, weights and measures inspector, left estate valued at £63,638 net. He left personal legacies totalling £7,500, his British Savings Bonds to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "as a gift to the nation", and the residue of his property equally between the British Wireless for the Blind Fund and the NSPCC.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Ayres, Lady, of Surbiton, Surrey, widow of Sir Reginald Ayres £64,913
Barrington Baker, Dorothy Mary, of Pyrford, Woking, Surrey .. £265,830
Ellis, Mr Frank Oswald, of Liphook, Hampshire £316,474
Ingleby, Mr John Ronald, of Milbury Heath, Falfield, Gloucestershire £405,728

A young visitor to the Sound Sculpture s exhibition at the Barbican Centre, London, testing one of the unusual pieces designed by the French brothers Bernard and François Baschet. The free exhibition, part of the centre's Family Festival, is open until August 21. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

University news

Oxford

Awards and appointments
Herbertson memorial prize 1983: P B Butler, Hertford College, proxime accessit J A Holmes, Hertford College; Henry Oliver Beckit memorial prize: C V J Ferrario, Christ Church, proxime accesserunt P G Knight, Christ Church and A P Wakelin, Keble College; Scott prizes (physics): I O G Davies, Jesus College, J R Beasley, Lincoln College and J M Williams, Lincoln College, jointly; junior mathematical prizes: R C Andrews, St Peter's College, K J Edwards, St John's College; Violet Vaughan Morgan Commonwealth studentships: R W F Martin, Merton College, S Acharya, Worcester College; C R Henderson, Wolfson College.
O'Donnell lecturership in Celtic studies 1983-84: B W Cunliffe, MA (MA, PhD, Cambridge), professor of European archaeology and fellow of Keble College.
CHRIST CHURCH: Honorary studentship of the house: The Duke of Norfolk.

Professor Rainer W Guillery, (BSc, PhD London), professor of pharmacological and Physiological sciences, Chicago University, has been appointed to the chair of anatomy from Michaelmas Term, 1984.

Election
Wadham College has elected Rear Admiral J P Edwards, to an official fellowship as domestic bursar from January 1, 1984.

Edinburgh
Dr Peter N Wilson has been appointed to the chair of agriculture and rural economy and principal of the East of Scotland College of Agriculture, in succession to Professor Noel Robertson, who retires on December 31.
Dr Andrew Miller has been appointed to the chair of biochemistry from a date to be arranged.

London
Grants
Queen Mary College
Science and Engineering Research Council: £76,726 to Professor J Pritchard, Dr D N Batchelder and Dr D Bloor for research into FT-IR spectroscopy of metal catalysts and conducting polymers; £60,821 to Dr P A R Ade for the development of 3He photometer systems for submillimetre astronomy; £125,478 to Professor P I P Kalmus for particle physics experiments (enhanced computer workstation).
UK Atomic Energy Authority: £38,496 to Dr W Young for calculations for the martensitic transformation in transition metal alloys.

Newcastle
The North of England cancer Research Campaign has awarded a grant of £43,059 for the study of the study of the distribution and function of T Lymphocyte subpopulations in patients with solid malignant turmours to Mr T W J Lennard, Dr R K Jordan and Mr R M R Taylor.

Birmingham
Grants
Royal Society Paul Instrument Fund: £48,200 to Dr G R Isaak and Dr H B van der Raay for a solar resonance scattering spectrometer.
Agricultural Research Council: £158,980 to Dr N J Kuhn to study carbohydrate utilisation in the lactating mammary gland.
Social Science Research Council: £32,660 to Dr P Hanson to research mathematical statistics and the practice of Soviet socio-economic statistics.

OBITUARY

M GEORGES AURIC
Composer of ballets and film scores

Georges Auric, the French composer of ballets, film scores, incidental music, and songs, died on July 24 in Paris at the age of 84.

He was born at Lodève on February 15, 1899, and studied at the Paris Conservatoire and with d'Indy. He made his debut as a composer when he was 15 with a series of songs. Then, in 1919, he contributed to he *Album des six* which marked the formation of Les Six, of which he was a prominent member. It led to a reaction against Wagnerism, and proposed a return to a clarity of form and a sense of humour.

During the 1920s, he was connected with the Ballets Russes, and wrote several scores for Diaghilev, most significantly *Les Matelots*. By the 1930s, he was already in demand as a composer of incidental music to plays and of film scores. Notable among the latter were his seminal work on *Le sang d'un poète* of Cocteau, who was a lifelong friend, and on Clair's *A nous la Liberté*. At the same time he did not neglect abstract music, and his Piano Sonata of 1930-1 shows the beneficial influence of both Stravinsky and the atonalists.

After the war he was busy again with ballet, his *Phedre* catches the spirit of that tragedy with deep expressiveness tempered by a typical restraint of manner. His later scores showed a leaning towards experiment while keeping melody very much in the forefront of his style. His last important nonrepresentational pieces were the *Imagines* of the 1970s.

He won the Cannes Film Festival music award in 1946 for his score to Cocteau's *La Belle et la Bête* and continued his important contribution in this field with his subtle but atmospheric scores for several more Cocteau films, for Ophul's *Lola Montès*, Preminger's *Bonjour Tristesse*, and in this country for Charles Crichton's *Hue and Cry* of 1947.

From 1962 to 1968 he was general administrator of the Paris Opéra and Opera Comique, and did much to revive both houses.

He was a member of the French Legion of Honour, and several times president of the French Society of Music Authors, Composers, and Editors.

MR JOHN GORE

Mr. John Francis Gore, CVO, journalist and author and a biographer of King George V, died on July 24 at the age of 98.

He was a writer of singular deftness and felicity, his work bounded by high standards of taste and good feeling. The youngest son of Sir Francis Gore, KCB, he was born in a family circle which still reflected the closing gleams of the Whig age of privilege; though the least vulgarly snobbish of mankind he did not forget that he could claim the noisy Duke of Sussex as a great-uncle by marriage. Much of his writing, especially his work on the Creevey papers, showed his authoritative insight into the vanished world of the Whig oligarchy.

Chill penury, which is often overlooked as a powerful force in the lives of the professional classes in the nineteenth century, greatly affected his early days. His father abandoned a probably profitable career at the Bar for the security of the Inland Revenue, and there were no luxurious superfluities for his large family. John Gore went to Radley and to Trinity College, Oxford where he formed a lifelong friendship with Sir Alan Lascelles.

He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1909 but his prospects were interrupted by the war, in which he served with The Bedfordshire Yeomanry. Before 1914 he belonged to a famed circle of later Edwardian youth and this inspired a happy little satire *The Silly Season* which was published in 1910 followed by *The Barmecides Feast* charmingly illustrated by Arthur Penn. In later life these early experiences coloured his *Edwardian Scrapbook* which, as he explained was not designed just "to delight ladies in seaside hotels". The book is a valuable picture of the time which stands out the stronger for its avoidance of scandal and gossip.

After the war he settled down to journalism, contributing a weekly article to both the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Evening Standard*: his weekly contributions to the *Sphere*, written under the pen-name "Old Stager" were a remarkable indication of his powers. He did these weekly, without a break, for 36 years and they were composed without the stimulus of London chatter but in the reflective quiet of his country home – first in Sussex and then in Hampshire. These contributions were deservedly admired and, when he was 79 and the *Sphere* ended, he was loud in his lamentation that the horse which he had ridden with such verve and skill should have dared to bolt from the race carrying its rider with it.

His books included a delightful sketch of his uncle Bishop Gore, several privately printed biographies including one of the "Flying" Duchess of Bedford and a family novel *The Trial Stone*. He was chosen to write the personal life of King George V; this came out in 1941, and he accepted philosophically the damage to the book's commercial fortune done by the war. None the less it was awarded the J.T. Black Memorial Prize.

By nature he was a countryman – his recreation was shooting which he enjoyed til almost the close of his life. He was chairman of the Bench a Midhurst for many years and was also chairman of the Jane Austen Society. He married the daughter of the 4th Lord Cawdor, and had two daughters and a son. He was made CVO in 1941.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL W. E. STATON

Air Vice-Marshal William Ernest Staton, CB, DSO, MC, DFC, who died on July 22 at the age of 84, was a memorable figure, a pilot whose exploits in both world wars won him a reputation in the Royal Air Force for courage, skill and indomitable resolution.

During the Second World War he was Senior Air Staff Officer at Singapore and shortly after that base fell was captured by the Japanese at Java. He did not always prove the most cooperative of prisoners of war and the enemy in retaliation removed his teeth.

Born in August, 1898 he was commissioned into the RFC in 1917 after some months in the ranks of the Artists' Rifles. In January, 1918 he joined No 62 Squadron in France and subsequently accounted for at least 25 enemy aircraft before he was wounded and invalided home. Nine of his victims fell within five days. He was awarded the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross to which was added a Bar.

By the time war broke out in 1939 he was turned 40 but he was soon in the thick of things flying bomber aircraft. He won a DSO and Bar in 1940 and in the announcement of the award of the latter some idea of his quality is given. The citation having described an attack he led on an oil depot at Bremen went on to say that Staton "after worrying and misleading the defence for an hour dived and attacked from 1,000ft . . his aircraft was hit by six shells but he reached his home base."

Staton was mentioned in despatches for his leadership while in Japanese captivity and in 1945 was appointed AOC No 46 Group. He commanded the Central Bomber Establishment from 1947 to 1949 and from that year until he retired in 1952 was Air Officer in Charge of Administration, Technical Training Command. He was made CB in 1947. He had been ADC to the King from 1940 to 1946.

A crack shot, he captained the British Shooting Teams at the Olympic Games of 1948 and 1952.

He married in 1919 Norah Carina Workman. They had two sons. His wife died in 1969 and he married secondly in 1973 Jean Patricia Primrose.

MR NORMAN GRENYER

Mr Norman Grenyer, who died on July 24 at the age of 70, was for more than 20 years a member of the editorial staff of *The Times*, serving as a sub-editor and later assistant to the Night Editor. He also assisted the Letters Editor, continuing even after he retired in 1978.

Born in Calcutta on September 11, 1913, Norman Lawrence Reid Grenyer was educated at St Paul's School, Darjeeling. He worked as a journalist on *The Statesman* and the *Malay Mail*. From 1940 to 1947 he served with the Royal Indian Army Service Corps, attaining the rank of major. His experience of the Far East was to stand him in good stead when he joined *The Times* as a foreign sub-editor in 1956.

Uncompromising in his efforts to maintain the reputation of the paper, Grenyer could sometimes be censorious towards those who did not reach his own standards. That and his measured gait and speech, presented a somewhat aloof aspect to those who did not know him well, far removed from the kindliness and generosity experienced by those who did.

Apart from his abiding concern for his family – his wife and two daughters – he was keenly interested in sport, being in his later years a dependable golfer.

SIR PETER MACDONALD

Sir Peter Macdonald, who died on July 21 at the age of 85, was chairman of McVitie and Price Ltd from 1947 to 1964 and of United Biscuits from 1948 to 1967. At the time of his death he was honorary life president of the latter group. He was formerly senior partner in the firm of W. and J. Burness, Writers to the Signet.

Educated at Forres Academy and Edinburgh University he saw service in the First World War with the Scottish Horse, The Black Watch, the RGA and the Lovat Scouts. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Edinburgh. He was knighted in 1963.

He married in 1929 Rachel Irene, daughter of the Rev Dr Robert Forgan. They had a son and two daughters.

Science report

Adding the human touch

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Although progress has been made in developing computers with a limited form of speech, scientists are a long way from making a machine that mimics even a modest range of human conversational ability. In fact, they are still trying to make the voice sound more human.

However, there are research groups in which electronic engineers, mathematicians and experts in linguistics are collaborating to find out how to convert into a computer program such speech complexities as phonemes (small blocks of words that form sounds) and prosody (the myriad changes in pitch, intensity and timbre that colour the words themselves).

The latter characteristic would determine whether the voice was male or female and the local dialect being imitated.

A review of the research into the use of microcomputers for analysing the components of language and speech, as a precursor to building machines that can talk or sing with human naturalness, is contained in the monthly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Science 83*.

Professor Jonathan Allen, a research worker at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says that although computers continue to become faster and more powerful, they can speak only when told explicitly and precisely how. Therein lies the difficulty. Professor Allen says: "We speak, we hear, yet we understand *how* so poorly."

Children learning to speak English discover how to link combinations of about 45 phonemes to create more than 200,000 words. Yet speech synthesizers which endeavour to link strings of phonemes together produce the mechanical and stiff sounds which are becoming commonplace on machines such as video games and automatic vending machines.

To come to terms with the subleties, the investigators are using computer analysers to scrutinize the speech of men and women in the minutest detail.

Just as a single note on the violin is a fundamental tone of, say, for an A, 440 cycles per second, but mixed with overtones of 880 cycles, 1,320 cycles and more, so the sound wave of a single phoneme represents a fundamental frequency with many overtones.

With the results of these analyses, the engineers and linguistic specialists are testing sets of rules that they believe the brain uses in processing sound. But those rules have to incorporate the even more confusing features of prosody with its countless changes in pitch, intensity and timing, and all the nuances they contain.

It is the difference between: the *man* I saw; the man *I* saw; and the man I *saw*.

Law Report July 26 1983 Privy Council

When liability under general average accrues

Castle Insurance Co Ltd and Others v Hongkong Islands Shipping Co Ltd

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Brightman and Sir John Megaw

[Judgment delivered July 25]

At common law the shipowners' cause of action against a cargo owner for general average contribution arose at the time the sacrifice was made or the expense incurred and a clause in a bill of lading which provided that general average was to be adjusted according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1950 transferred that liability to the consignee of the cargo but did not postpone the accrual of the shipowner's cause of action.

However, the subsequent signing by a consignee of a Lloyd's average bond in the usual form secured by an insurers' guarantee gave rise to a fresh contractual obligation in the consignee to contribute in return for the release of the cargo and, therefore, in the case of bonds and guarantees which contemplated that the obligation to contribute was not to arise until the time when the average adjustment was made, that time was the earliest at which the cause of action for payment of general average contribution accrued against either the consignee or against an insurer whose "guarantee" was in effect an assumption of primary liability.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed an appeal by defendants, Castle Insurance Co Ltd, formerly Pacific & Orient Underwriters (HK) Ltd and 84 others, 74 consignees and 11 insurers of cargo carried on the Potoi Chau, against a decision by the Court of Appeal of Hongkong allowing the joinder of the shipowners, Hongkong Atlantic Shipping Co Ltd, as additional plaintiffs in an action by the ship managers, Hongkong Islands Shipping Co Ltd, against the cargo insurers.

The Judicial Committee also allowed the ship managers' cross appeal against the Court of Appeal's refusal to allow joinder of the shipowners as plaintiffs against the consignees. The Court of Appeal, allowing in part an appeal from Mr Commissioner Mayo, had held that the shipowners' claims against the consignees were time-barred but that those against the insurers were not.

Mr Ian Hunter, QC and Mr Roderick Cordara for the consignees and insurers; Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC and Mr David Grace for the ship managers.

LORD DIPLOCK said that on October 25, 1972, the Potoi Chau carrying general cargo from the Far East to Jeddah, Hodeidah, Aden and Bombay ran aground on the north east coast of Somalia. Salvage operations started on October 30. Those included jettison of large quantities of cargo and continued until November 30 when the ship reached Aden.

The Aden cargo was released to its consignees on their signing average bonds in the usual Lloyd's forms, some secured by cash deposits, the majority secured by letters of "guarantee" from the cargo insurers. In January and February 1973 the rest of the cargo reached its several destinations. It was released to its consignees in similar terms respecting average bonds and cargo insurers' guarantees.

The ship was found to be a constructive total loss. In August 1977 the average adjustment and statement were published. They showed a substantial general average contribution to be due from the consignees of the cargo.

In October 1978 the ship managers as sole plaintiffs issued a specially endorsed writ against the consignees and cargo insurers claiming their respective proportions of general average contribution (ascertained and adjusted in the average statement) as money due under the average bonds and letters of guarantee. In July 1979 the ship managers applied to the court to join the shipowners as additional plaintiffs in the action.

The dates were significant because the original writ had been issued within six years of the first general average act and within six years of the execution of the average bonds by each of the consignees and of the issue of the letters of guarantee by the cargo insurers but the application to join the shipowners was made more than six years after the last of those events.

A cargo owner's liability to pay general average contribution at common law (which had absorbed the *lex mercatoria*) was hardly ever relied on. That was because general average was usually the subject of an express term in the contract of carriage between the shipowner and the cargo owner and because of the practical disadvantages which could arise from an exercise by the shipowner of his possessory lien over cargo pending general average adjustment.

The usual practice which had been followed in the present case was for the master of the ship to release preserved cargo to its consignee on the consignee's executing a Lloyd's standard form average bond with either a cash deposit or an insurers' letter of guarantee as security.

In the present case the express clause dealing with general average had stated: "General average shall be adjusted, stated and settled according to York-Antwerp Rules 1950" and its effect was to transfer to the consignee under the bill of lading the liability to pay general average contribution of whoever had been the cargo owner at the time of the general average act.

The limitation period for that simple contract was six years from accrual of the cause of action. It was therefore necessary the decide when the cause of action for general average contribution accrued at common law against the cargo owner and then to consider whether the wording of the express clause was apt to postpone or create a different date of accrual.

It was clear that such a cause of action accrued at the time the sacrifice was made or the expense incurred. The law had been correctly stated by Lord Justice Greer in *Tate & Lyle Ltd v Hain Steamship Co Ltd* ((1934) 49 Lloyd's Rep 123,135). That had been approved by the House of Lords on appeal ((1935) 55 Lloyd's Rep 159) and in *Morrison Steamship Co Ltd v Greystoke Castle* ([1947] AC 265). There was also the judgment of Mr Justice Megaw in *Chandris v Argo Insurance Co Ltd* ((1963) 2 Lloyd's Rep 65) which had dealt directly with the point in relation to limitation of actions.

In considering whether the express clause in the bill of lading postponed the accrual of the cause of action the *Chandris* case was directly relevant. There it had been argued that a clause which contemplated adjustment according to the York-Antwerp Rules resulted in a fresh cause of action accruing when the general average statement was issued quantifying for the first time the net amount of the general average contribution due from each contributor.

But part of the judgment of the Privy Council in *Wavertree Sailing Ship Co Ltd v Love* ([1897] AC 373) was directly against that submission. An average adjustment prepared by shipowners was not binding on cargo owners as regarded net general average contribution or any net general average claim. The publication of the statement settled nothing and was not capable of giving rise to any fresh cause of action or of postponing the accrual of any existing cause of action for an unliquidated sum.

A cause of action for an unliquidated sum which would only become quantified by the judgment of a court or arbitrator, accrued at the time when the events occurred giving rise to the defendant's liability to compensate the plaintiff. Such a cause of action was commonplace on the fields of both contract and tort.

Chandris v Argo Insurance Co Ltd correctly decided that claims for contribution in general average under contractual provisions that did no more than require general average to be adjusted according to the York-Antwerp Rules fell within that class.

So the cause of action under such a provision accrued at the time when each general average sacrifice was made or expense incurred. The additional words "stated and settled" in the clause in the present case added nothing to what was already comprehended.

On claims in general average between parties to a maritime adventure the almost invariable use of average bonds eliminated the need to rely directly on the general average clause in a contract of affreightment. "Average bonds" was their common though legally inaccurate description.

In the present case they were in the usual Lloyd's forms which had been used for more than a century. Most were of the kind described as "bonds to be used in conjunction with an underwriter's guarantee".

By its terms such a bond was a fresh agreement standing on its own independently of the bill of lading. There was fresh consideration on each side: the shipowner agreeing to release any possessory lien for general average contribution and the consignee assuming personal liability to contribute secured by an insurer's guarantee to pay such contribution and or charge as might have been payable at common law by the cargo owner at the time of the general average act or by the shipper under the contract of carriage.

Applications of commercial commonsense to the language used in the agreements in the present case made clear that the consignee assumed an obligation to pay a liquidated sum in the future when the general average statement was completed. That was the earliest date at which the shipowners' cause of action against the consignees for contribution under the bond arose. It had not been time barred at the date when the ship managers applied to join the shipowners as plaintiffs. The ship managers' cross appeal as against the consignees should be allowed.

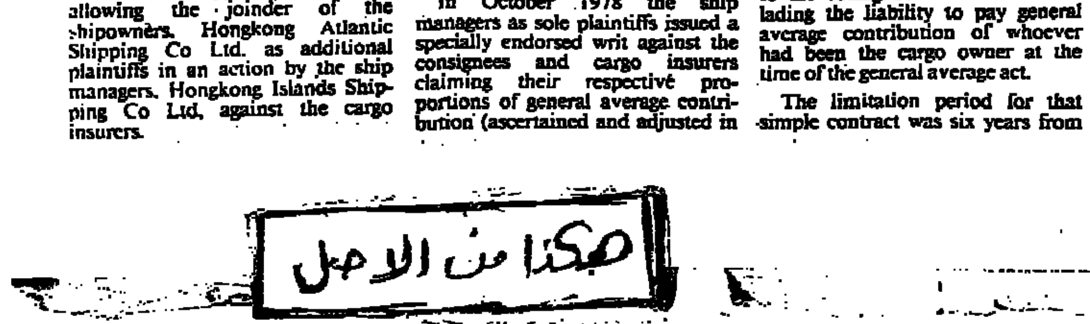
Their Lordships agreed with the Court of Appeal's decision to allow the ship managers to join the shipowners as plaintiffs as against the cargo insurers. In each of the various forms of the letters of guarantee used the insurers had assumed a primary liability to pay a sum of money on a specified event and "guarantee" had been used loosely and meant "agree" or "undertake".

The liability, express in some letters and present by implication in others, was to pay general average contribution which might properly be found due on completion of the average statement by the adjusters. The shipowners' right of action against the cargo insurers had not been time barred at the time of the application to join the shipowners as plaintiffs.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche.

Correction

In *R v Seymour* (*The Times* July 22) the speech attributed to Lord Keith was in fact delivered by Lord Fraser of Tullybelton.



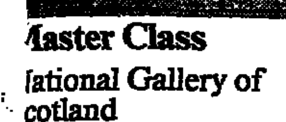
THE ARTS

Galleries: **John Russell Taylor** visits current shows in Edinburgh

Spirited reactions to the lure of London



Orchardson's *Her Mother's Voice* (exhibited 1888): an anglicization all too successful?



Consistency in inconsistency: Knox's *In the Cafeteria of the Stedelijk* (1974)

Master Class
National Gallery of Scotland

The Edinburgh Group
City Art Centre

Jack Knox
Fruitmarket

Put upon, ignored or merely ambitious beyond the confines of their own immediate society, Scottish artists in the nineteenth century tended to head southward in search of fame and fortune. Or, if they did not, they were very likely to be left out of the history books and so virtually forgotten, even in their own country. All the same, they were usually formed first in Scotland, and their work takes on new significance if seen in the context of their training, their early background and the art they left behind. A painter such as Orchardson, for example, quite deliberately betook himself to London when he was 30 and courted success at the Royal Academy; for the last 33 years of his life he even avoided altogether the sort of Scottish (and often Scott) subjects which had obsessed him when young, and did everything to become just another, though exceptionally well patronized, English artist. And yet, for all that, he remained very much part of the distinctively Scottish tradition splendidly celebrated in the National Gallery of Scotland's major new exhibition **Master Class: Robert Scott Lauder and his pupils** (until October 2).

I begin with Orchardson because, to Sassenachs, he is probably the best-known, indeed the only really familiar, name in the show; his anglicization was all too successful perhaps. But, if the other names in the show may ring no particular bells, the images frequently do – at any rate to those old enough to remember popular history books illustrated with historical paintings like John Pettie's *The Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey* or Robert Herdman's *Mary Queen of Scots' Farewell to France*. It was all rather what I tend to think of as the brown-Windsor-soup kind of painting, not notably dissimilar from the post-Pre-Raphaelite work of Millais; and the phantom of Millais hovers also over some of the glum Highland landscapes of these contemporary Scots. But then, of course, glum Highland landscapes are just what Millais himself was painting, and, who knows, if there is any influence at work beyond the natural influence of the terrain, it might be flowing from the pupils of Lauder to their more famous English visitor.

But who, you may well be asking, was Robert Scott Lauder? He was in many respects the most important figure in Scottish art in the generation after Wilkie. Not necessarily the best painter – his friend David Roberts, commenting on Lauder's portrait of him in oriental costume, observed significanly that it was "broad and for Lauder dashingly painted", the implication being, correctly, that dash and flair were not normally part of Lauder's painterly equipment. Like many of those who were later to be his pupils, he had an early success in Scotland, went south and settled in London. But there wider success eluded him. The Academy snubbed him and an offer from the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh, the first art school in Britain to be founded with public money, that he should become director of it provided him in 1852 with a dignified way out of the London rat-race.

In Edinburgh he continued to paint, but his more important role was as a teacher and encourager of young talent. No doubt he was fortunate in the amount of young talent lying around to be discovered and fostered. Probably Orchardson, McTaggart and Pettie at least would have made their way with or without him. But at the same time he seems to have been a remarkable teacher, promoting a rare sense of unity, if not of mission, among his pupils and yet leaving them the freedom to develop in their own individual directions. He seems to have handed on to Orchardson in particular the light, almost sketchy touch which was Wilkie's speciality – thereby providing a specifically Scottish continuity – but elsewhere one finds, even in early works, a hint of crisp Pre-Raphaelite finish in, say, McTaggart's *Spring* of 1864, or a cold Nazarene clarity in Herdman's portrait of his wife, c. 1857.

And where did they not go from there? Apart from London, that is, which claimed the brothers Alexander and John Burr in 1861, Orchardson and Pettie in 1862, Thomas Graham in 1863, Peter Graham in 1866 and McWhirter in 1869, leaving only McTaggart among the major figures to soldier on in Scotland. That, and the relative isolation of it, may have been the reason that of them all, McTaggart developed furthest and most unpredictably, finding his own way gradually to a sort of Impressionism pushing always, after 1900, towards the edge of abstraction. Orchardson became the Austin Dobson of painting, with the sentimental anecdotalism his subjects implied redeemed only by his evident interest in the paint first and foremost, the story some way after. The rest developed into solid (and sometimes better than solid) late-Victorian painters of landscapes and historical or literary scenes, ripe for the Chantrey Bequest. Latterly you might hardly be conscious that they were Scottish, but during the Trustees' Academy's glorious decade under Robert Scott Lauder's rule something truly, distinctively Scottish was begun in painting, and later generations were not slow to take up the torch.

At the City Art Centre we can see where one of these later generations carried it. **The Edinburgh Group** informally incorporated themselves in 1912, just 60 years after Lauder took over the Academy. A little younger than the most important of the Scottish Colourists like Fergusson and Peploe, they shared a number of their preoccupations, and the neglect into which they fell. Interest in the group has been slow in reviving, though Eric Robertson, the best known of them, has received some attention from London galleries of late (understandable considering his weird symbolism and tortured eroticism), while the sole survivor, Mary Newbery Sturrock, is still happily painting and exhibiting flower studies at the age of 91. Again, the show, in Edinburgh until Saturday, and then at Glasgow Art Gallery from August 11, is something of a rescue operation. It is a very pleasant display to visit, light and colourful and on the whole cheery (despite Robertson's taste for rather overwrought allegory). Like the *Master Class* show, it evokes first of all a vivid picture of a specific time in Scottish art-life, a shared enthusiasm and a degree of youthful eagerness which is later moderated.

It would be hard maintain that any of those included comes within miles of being a major talent. Robertson is the most distinctive, though his exaggerations must sometimes provoke some unintended amusement. Cecile Walton, who for a while shared a stormy marriage with him, also has a real gift; but tends to be even funnier: witness *Suffer Little Children*, in which what appears to be a bearded lady pats the heads of a number of dubious moppets straight out of Christopher Robin. John Rankine Barclay's tiny *Paris* of 1911 shows a distinct Whistlerian sensitivity. Dorothy Johnstone's pictures of pubescent girls have a lot of charm, and all around there are light-filled landscapes it would be a pleasure to have on one's own walls. They are all pleasant to know about and know: yet another missing chapter (or at least a brief interlude) in the story of Scottish art has been fetchingly filled in.

It is tempting to suggest, unkindly but not altogether unfairly, that another Scottish group is represented over the road at the Fruitmarket (until August 6, and thereafter in Aberdeen, Inverness, Glasgow and Dundee), except that the group happens to be called Jack Knox. Certainly at a glance this retrospective of more than 20 years looks like a mixed show of maybe half-a-dozen artists. One minute, we get Knox as a sort of homegrown Abstract Expressionist, then as a sort of Alan Davies esoteric symbolist, then an explorer of Blackadder-like discombobulation. On one wall there is a series of paintings which contain longhand inscriptions and suggest Magritte, Larry Rivers and Hockney, though not necessarily in that order; opposite are Knox's more recent paintings, monumental still-lifes which look rather like the Italian Metaphysical painters of the Twenties and Thirties. Will the real Jack Knox one of these days stand up and be recognized? Perhaps not; and perhaps it does not matter. There is a strange consistency behind the inconsistency, and abundant life throughout. Does he contradict himself? Very well, then, he contradicts himself.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

New aspirations

Dreamtiger
ICA

The small Seminar Room at the ICA was overflowing for Sunday night's concert in the invaluable *MusICA* series, which aims to give a hearing to music neglected by the ordinary run of contemporary concerts: to judge by Sunday night's response, it fills an important gap.

Dreamtiger presented small-scale pieces by Douglas Young, the group's director, Stephen Reeve and Reinhard Febel. Young's solo clarinet pieces *Symbols of Longevity* were dispatched with infinite care and commitment by Ian Mitchell. Taking their inspiration from Korean symbols, these little studies were about aspiration – the low, slow notes of a tortoise reaching up desperately for the high squawked notes of a bird; the oscillating flurries of a mountain stream striving for the peace of the open sea – and the pictorialisms were ingeniously combined with technical exploration of the instrument so that the clarinet itself seemed to be aspiring to new life.

Stephen Reeve's *De la grande thèse de la petite-fille de Téthys* – three sections from a longer cello solo – was given its first performance by Rohan de Saram. I liked the simplest moments best: the gently dancing harmonics of the *"vénération pacifique"* and *vénération saignée* were most effective. Though it seemed to lie awkwardly for the instrument, Saram played it with remarkable command, and even managed to extract pizzicato harmonics from his cello.

Earlier, Reeve's *La Chasse de la flamme*, with its flitting, half-heard piano chords, had proved quietly hypnotic. Finally Douglas Young joined Peter Hill for a tempestuous two-piano piece, *Regionen* by Reinhard Febel, which started as if it was going to be an unfolding bit of phase-music but through its shimmering, overlapping second movement and tempestuously noisy finale came to sound like a very curious transference back to live keyboards of an electronically-manipulated piano piece.

Nicholas Kenyon

Von Otter/Lidiard
Wigmore Hall

As the winner of last year's Benson and Hedges "Gold Award" for singers, Anne Sophie von Otter had a programme to herself on Sunday night which confirmed her mezzo-soprano versatility. A tall, slim figure, she has already been engaged as a future Cherubino at Covent Garden, and in a range of songs through five languages she had the exceptionally sensitive support of Pamela Lidiard at the piano: an accompanist new to me, of thoughtful musical partnership.

While it was graceful of the singer to include "The Sally Gardens" and other arrangements of English folksongs by Benjamin Britten, I was greatly taken by three *Songs by the Sea* in her native Swedish, composed by Gösta Nystroem, who died in 1966. These have a wonderfully evocative character through their music, and in her sense of poetic vision and warmth of phrasing Miss von Otter was a worthy successor to her fellow-countrywoman Kerstin Meyer, who also used to sing them.

In two groups of French songs, the *Chansons de Bilitis* of Debussy found the singer unduly conversational in some of the verbal phrasing but Poulenc's *Banalités* were characterized with eloquent charm and diverting spirit. She nicely caught the langourous sweetness of "Hotel" and the allusive humour of "Voyage à Paris", and the more searching sentiments of "Sanglots" were expressively realized in association with the vivid piano writing.

After another Scandinavian excursion into four Sibelius songs, sorrowful and rapturous by turns, the singer ended with an assortment from Hugo Wolf that reflected her sensitivity to word and phrase. In "Auch kleine Dinge" and "Du denkst mit einem Fädchen", both from the *Italian Songbook*, she was charmingly persuasive, and the concluding "Storchenbotschaft", though more cautiously delivered, had a beguiling sense of amusement.

Noël Goodwin

● Janacek and Sibelius are the featured composers in the third and final season of South Bank Summer Music under the artistic directorship of Simon Rattle, which runs from August 14 to 28. The programme opens with a concert performance of Janacek's early opera *Osud (Fate)* – the first time the work will have been heard complete in this country – and later there will be the rare opportunity of hearing all seven of Sibelius's symphonies within a fortnight. Other events include the world première of Oliver Knussen's *Märchen*.

Opera

Nolan's visual blaze

Il trovatore
Sydney

All too few operas are stamped in the public's mind through visual impact. Singers, conductors and directors have each in turn dominated operatic productions. But perhaps the time of the artist and painter is about to arrive.

More than thirty years ago Glyndebourne worked with John Piper and, of course, later with David Hockney. Covent Garden continued the trend with Sir Sidney Nolan in *Samson et Dalila*, staged with the guiding hand of his fellow Australian Elijah Moshinsky. The latter duo, one of the most exciting operatic pairings in recent years, have returned to their homeland and warmed Sydney in winter with a new production of Verdi's *Il trovatore*, which ignites a visual blaze to match the passions unleashed in Verdi's score of vengeance and death.

From the first this is Nolan's *Trovatore*. A screen (replacing the curtain) depicts three blue-grey snow-capped mountains streaked with a horizontal bar of red – that bar being the Nolan signature as surely as Gucci has grabbed the G.

The screen rises to show a timeless set: Nolan and Moshinsky have embraced the darkness and pessimism of this work by enfolding the stage in a black box. A series of fluted columns fill both sides, meeting in the middle to form a giant Gothic arch. Liberal coatings of gloss paint create a harshness suited to the militaristic mood of a well fortified castle and this shine also adds a hint of modernity in which to frame Nolan's evocative twentieth-century backdrops. All the visual action takes place within the Gothic arch, which is removed from time to time to provide a wider vista. All *Trovatores* nowadays seem plunged in gloom, but amidst the darkness there are moments of electrifying brilliance.

When Leonora makes her first entrance, in the gardens of the castle, she does so to a series of slowly and separately descending gauzes. The first shows the mountains, the second the moon struggling through the clouds and the third a blanket of stylized flowers. This last has a startling likeness to Monet. Can it be merely coincidental that Monet's *Water Lilies* hangs close to Nolan's Ned Kelly series of paintings in the new National Gallery in Canberra?

Another such moment occurs in the second act when, after a disappointingly jagged Anvil Chorus, Azucena recalls her horrific past against a gauze shimmering like shot silk and bearing the outline of an anguished mother clutching her child.

With such a set it is left to Luciana Arrighi, the costume designer, to create the period and place, which has in any event been changed from fifteenth-century Spain to something resembling Verdi's own mid-nineteenth-century Risorgimento Italy. Arrighi, whose work has been mainly films (*Women in Love, Sunday Bloody Sunday, My Brilliant Career*), keeps her colours subtle – soft blues and greys and mauves – and then makes much of floor-trailing cloaks which are constantly swished aside to reveal splashes of bright red and blue.

Moshinsky's production is simple, stylized and zestful. He clearly has no intention of competing with Nolan and is happy to leave flashes of insight to the brush of his painter.

To complement the efforts of this successful team, the Australian Opera claims to have assembled one of its best casts under the somewhat cautious baton of Richard Bonynge. Dame Joan Sutherland as Leonora – a role she came to late in her career and which she sang at Covent Garden in 1981 – is adored on her home ground and could do no wrong, although few would deny that "D'amor, sull'ali" in Act IV was faltering and disappointing.

Her Manrico was the only imported singer, the English tenor Kenneth Collins (a late replacement for Francisco Ortiz). He may have lost out in looks to his rival, the Count di Luna (the Australian-born Jonathan Summers) but firmly won Leonora's love with a voice full of passion and commitment, which delighted the audience and gained him much applause.

Azucena is a part that shows Lauris Elms at her best, so much so that it was easy to understand that Verdi was drawn to this hysterical, obsessed character in the first instance and that at one time he considered naming the opera after her.

Performances of *Trovatore* continue until the middle of September, with Rita Hunter taking over from Joan Sutherland in mid-August.

Linda Christmas



Azucena (Lauris Elms) recalling her horrific past with Manrico (Kenneth Collins) against Nolan's backcloth of anguished mother and child

Television

A model of self-possession

Motives, on BBC 2, transfers Dr Anthony Clare's inquisitorial talents from radio to television, with seven public figures offering themselves to his probing – impelled, one would think, by a common masochism, though they have the compensaton, and this must make confrontation with a psychiatrist unique, that both sides are getting a fee.

George Best took the stand last night, plumper than when he twinkled magically and unforgettably in a Manchester United shirt, and indeed looking less like a striker than the man opposite. It was a match of contrasting Irish accents with Best never in danger of losing possession and Dr Clare not so much fumbling the ball as not being able to find it. In his heyday, many of Best's opponents had the same trouble.

Whatever motivates him in his general behaviour, we did not, I felt, get any closer to it. Certainly he has his own brand of aplomb, for who could sit and listen to the opening recital of background, talents and sins, of chances taken and muffed, without, at the first opportunity, beginning to jabber in a self-revelatory flood?

Well, Best could for one. We shall see about the others. They have all been taped so second thoughts are out. One got the distinct impression that Best had been probed many times before and possibly less gently than by Dr Clare's soft brogue. One could almost hear the exasperated voices, knowing the beauty of what Dr Clare properly called that "wonderous talent", shouting "What the hell is the matter with you, George?"

Sir Matt Busby, whom he admired, must have been among them, probably more gently than that. He suggested that Best see a psychiatrist and, looking back on the booze and bafflement, Best thought it might not have been a bad idea. But maybe that was because he was finding his present situation so comfortable.

His childhood had been easy, the 11-plus had been easy, football had been easy. It was a long time before he had realized that he had something special because he was doing something he just enjoyed doing. Then, "all of a sudden it seemed as if someone had taken my enjoyment away from me". The club began to get bad results and it frightened him to think he could not be number one.

Women and liquor drew him; close relationships with women did not. At home, but for Grandad, who obviously knew a thing or two, he had been able to talk his way out of everything. Now he could not. He has been drinking his way out on and off ever since, knowing all the time it would not work. He did not know what triggered it off or when it would be triggered. He might, he said, find himself on a trip after the programme. I thought he might have a motive for that. After this somehow infuriating example of waste, I felt like a snifter myself.

Next week it is Mr John Stonehouse for the penitent or impenitent bench. Maybe, at the end of it all, knee-deep in motives, they might add an extra, with Dr Clare taking the seat and someone, properly qualified of course, asking him about his.

Dennis Hackett

● *The Levin Interview* with Henry Moore, reviewed yesterday from a preview, was in fact postponed for latter transmission.

Rock

Altered Images
Hammersmith Palais

Altered Images have made an honest attempt to live up to their name. They emerged at the end of the Seventies from the protective wing of the hard-core punks Siousxsie and the Banshees and were an instant success. Then a four-piece, fronted by the diminutive and effervescent singer Clare Grogan (a co-star in the film *Gregory's Girl*), Altered Images played heavily on a frothy pop sensibility. The chart-buying public enjoyed her enough to put them in the top ten, but a succession of cloying anthems for teenagers did their critical reputation little good. That version of Altered Images is no more.

At this Palais show Clare Grogan took the chance to emphasize the difference by coming on stage in a slinky haute couture outfit. She wasted no time in introducing the new five-piece group and the current Images sound, as heard on their ambitious album *Bite*. They used that as the basis for their set without hiding the fact that the supposed switch from twee pop to a more subtle shade of disco is as much a joke as the original model.

Altered Images toy with a veneer of sophistication, enacting a succession of fantasies that Clare Grogan dresses down with refreshing candour. Songs like "Now That You're Here", "Don't Talk To Me About Love" and "Bring Me Closer" (their most recent hits) are almost Abba pastiches. Grogan no longer simpers, she sings properly, with power and authority.

The group were less convincing in revisiting older material. The amateur anarchy that once infested "Insects" and "White Savages" was not suited to their funkier interpretations. Stephen Lironi, who arranges the numbers, has given the old songs a subtle boost that cannot disguise their frailty. Therein lies the danger for this Altered Images. I am not certain that they can maintain the new deceit. Clare Grogan is not sure whether she wants to be this generation's Lulu or a potential customer for Phil Spector. The uncertainty prevents the band from maintaining a direction.

The problem was magnified during the encores, in which they were forced to repeat "See You Later", and by the simpler fact that they failed to sell out the venue. Despite the criticisms levelled at them at the turn of the decade the original Altered Images would have had no trouble resolving those dilemmas.

Max Bell

Troubled chip market off the chopping block

THE WEEK By Clive Cookson

Sigma, the British computer graphics manufacturer, has signed a joint venture agreement with Seillac, a spectacular new Japanese enterprise which is said to be the fastest growing of all the high technology companies in that country.

Two years after the company's formation, Seillac already accounts for 80 per cent of the Japanese computer graphics market. This week it shows itself on foreign territory for the first time, in Detroit at Siggraph '83, the big American graphics exhibition.

Sigma marketing director Ray Spiers, who recently saw the new Seillac 7 graphics system in Japan, says it will worry American competitors (particularly Tektronix, the market leader).

The Japanese machine is a 3D colour system with a performance said to match the best offered by Evans and Sutherland, the Rolls-Royce of the American graphics industry. Its price will be only one quarter of the closest competitor.

Sigma will adapt the Seillac system for Europe, giving it ergonomic features that are missing in the extremely powerful, but rather crude Japanese machines. The ambition is to sell at least 500 units in the next two years, worth about £8.5m. The longer term goal is to win 30 per cent of the European market, which Sigma expects to reach £187m by 1987.

Marketing Japanese systems in Europe is intended just to be the first phase of the joint venture. Sigma and Seillac plan later to cooperate on the development of new products for worldwide sale. Some will be manufactured at Sigma's plant in Horsham, Sussex.

Ironically, Sigma technical director Chris Wheeler first visited Japan early this year to investigate the possibility of finding a Japanese partner to sell British-made graphics systems there. But he was so impressed by Seillac that he quickly decided that there was more scope in bringing the Japanese machines to Europe.

Details of the agreement were thrashed out three weeks ago when Sigma chairman John Massey visited Japan with two senior colleagues, and confirmed a week ago – just in time for Sigma and Seillac to have a joint stand at Siggraph this week.

Sigma itself manufactured a range of lower-performance machines with 2D rather than 3D capabilities. The privately-owned company's growth rate has averaged 80 per cent a year since its formation in 1974 and turnover in the next 12 months could be as much as £9m.

The Japanese company chose the name Seillac – almost unpronounceable by native Japanese speakers – with international cooperation very much in mind. Seillac is the French town where the first international meeting was held that led to the present Graphical Kernel Standard (GKS), the only world standard for computer graphics so far.

● ICL has signed an important international trading agreement which should provide the long-awaited breakthrough into the American market for its small business computers.

Computerland, the fast-growing microcomputer stores group, is to make ICL's DRS 20 range available in its 450 franchises (350 in the United States and 100 elsewhere in the world).

Ray Piggott, director of ICL's Trader Point division, who negotiated the deal, expects business worth several million pounds a year from Computerland.

ICL is the first non-American company to be selected by the US–based franchise organisation, which is opening a new store somewhere in the world every other day. Total retail sales through Computerland are doubling annually and should reach $1,000m this year.

Charles Hansen, Computerland's European manager, said that the DRS 20 range would help the stores move up market and attract more sophisticated business users.

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People/Tim Simon of CCF



Sailing through the City

by Roger Woolnough

"I was a complete dunce at school," admits Tim Simon. "I failed most exams most of the time, and my father insisted I got some qualification in life, whatever it was."

For someone who is now running a successful computing services and software company, the qualification is unexpected. As a keen sailing man, he chose to study naval architecture. But once qualified, this career did not last long.

Disillusioned with a civil service job, he switched to computers and joined IBM. Today, Tim Simon is chairman and managing director of Computers (City & Financial) more conveniently known as CCF, which he founded about eight years ago. With offices on the edge of the City, the company aims to meet the special needs of stockbrokers, investment managers, shipbrokers and others.

CCF's turnover last year almost doubled to £1.3m, but the company has its origins in a stock market slump. After five years with IBM, Simon was becoming increasingly interested in businesses and what makes them tick. In 1972 he joined his father's stockbroking firm to learn about the financial world.

"The index was just hitting its all-time peak," Simon says, "but after I joined it went down and down. Everyone blamed it on me."

It was a painful experience. When he left IBM, Simon halved his salary, basing his calculations on expected bonuses and commissions. But as City business shrank, his salary was halved again.

Simon was married with four children, and started to moonlight, writing computer programs. Soon he was working late into the night.

"I suggested to the stockbroking company that if they put up a very small amount of capital we could launch it as a diversification. Stockbrokers were looking for anything, however hare-brained, and they put in £1,000 between them."

It was a modest start. Simon was writing tailor-made software for clients, and charging them on an hourly basis. Then in 1975 a firm of stockbrokers asked for help with a computer system.

"We saw this as a way to get into an area we knew pretty well," says Simon, "and also to end up with a product which we could sell to others."

The result was a software package called FISCAL, which is now used by several brokers, and which Simon reckons accounts for 15 per cent of all London Stock Exchange bargains. "I'm a simple-minded chap," he claims, "and understand plain language. I thought it was crazy trying to turn stockbrokers into computer people. Our approach has always been to put software into the jargon of a particular business."

The stockbroking package was soon followed by several more – for fund management (TIMS), shipbroking (SHIPS), and commodities (COCOFIN).

Tim Simon still works hard, but there is no more moonlighting. He expects the turnover of CCF to pass £2m this year. A Hong Kong office has been opened, and he sees New York as a good prospect.

With a continuing enthusiasm for sailing, he has his eyes on Athens. Handy, he says, for the Greek islands.

JOB SCENE by Richard Sharpe

Watch the new boys

Working for a newly formed company in the computer business is exciting, but also dangerous, given the rate of collapse of such ventures.

Bright stars in the firmament of the UK computer industry have a habit of going out quite suddenly, and to be involved is a depressing experience.

The founders, who looked like the heroes of the hour, often become the villains as management inadequacies are exposed in bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings.

Even worse can be when a fast growth company is taken over by a much bigger concern, probably a rival which had been the butt of jokes and criticism in the past precisely because it was big and established.

Most employees in the computer industry are employed by large organisations and feel more secure as a result. But for those drawn to the exciting life of the new entrant there are five aspects of the company which should get some attention by the prospective employee and the existing staff.

The first test is to discover if the founders of the company, presumably still at the helm, will share control. If they seem reluctant to even contemplate the day that outside interests will be represented on the board then life may soon get tough. The reason is that no computer company in Britain can generate enough profit to fund its own growth. Outside investment is needed to keep going and outside investors will demand some degree of control.

If the founders are reluctant to give up control voluntarily it will be wrested from them as the financial difficulties of high growth inevitably overcome the company.

The second test to apply is to find out whether the books are professionally kept. In many cases methods of accounting that were acceptable for a small partnership are carried through to the day when the company has grown beyond the size that back-of-envelope accounting will suffice.

Third, prospective candidates should find out if the products marketed by the company are going to be supported adequately. A lot of companies put out what they think is a good product only to be bled dry in their early days by high and unexpected support costs. Only if proper provision for support is made from the start will the right plans have been made and the right financial resources allocated.

The fourth test is to look at the staff turnover and find out who has left and why. Small companies are often dependent on one or two people in crucial positions in marketing or financial control. Once these people go it is important to find out why. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, employees of small and fast growing computer companies should find out whether an adequate management structure is being built to take the company forward. Are the people who can evaluate, control and take the right decisions available to those who need their advice? Or are they becoming more remote yet refusing to delegate?

The cosy atmosphere of a newly formed company can turn into a management clique where the right people are never accessible.

By following these tests computer staff drawn into the exciting world of a new venture can have some of the danger removed while keeping that element of excitement which is the whole reason for working there.

The dangers facing programmers

by Russell G. Jones

The job title "computer programmer", together with all its various pseudonyms such as "analyst/programmer", is very much a product of the technological revolution that has occurred during the past 20 years. The attributes required to perform the day-to-day functions of the job have always been thought to be of a rather esoteric nature – most programmers are still required to pass a so called aptitude test before even being considered for a post.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of people are starting their careers in computing as programmers. Of these, a number have passed into systems analysis. The assumption that a successful programmer should be the right person to analyse and improve business clerical systems has all too often proved to be disastrously fallacious. However, there are still left, in commercial installations throughout the country, armies of programmers writing and, more usually, maintaining an enormous literature of computer programs. What does the future hold for them?

Many have spent a large part of their time reinventing wheels that others, in similar installations, have already invented at least once or twice before. An example is the huge number of costing systems that have been written in COBOL and payroll systems written in PL/1, all performing the same basic functions and all written in much the same way. The changes that have occurred in the computer industry over the past 10 years or so have usually left programmers very much unaffected.

Programs have reflected the increasing complexities of the overall business systems of which they form a part, and program design technique has improved enormously. But many programmers still get by on the same technical knowledge they acquired in the first six months of their training of five, ten or fifteen years ago.

Some data processing managers are quite happy to pay reasonable salaries to reasonably competent COBOL programmers, who will sit quietly in their corners all day and maintain the aged and increasingly frail sales ledger/payroll/order entry systems that still form the bulk of any commercial installation's catalogue of programs.

Even so, there are a large number of programmers who are living off their fat; either have not, or have not been allowed, to learn of the new techniques that are available or of the advances in hardware and software capabilities that are constantly occurring.

Of all the myriad of forecasts that emanate from those pundits who think they hold the key to future developments in the computer industry, at least three are fairly safe bets and have a direct bearing on the career prospects of those currently holding the job title "computer programmer". They are:

● Within larger commercial organizations the general, though not universal, trend is towards the use of smaller computers within discrect departments, usually with a corresponding decreased reliance on the old-style centralized computer. Part of the reasoning behind this is to move the physical location of data nearer to the site of its day-to-day use, but a secondary motivation must not be ignored – to pass control of the use of computers into the hands of the actual users rather than the old-style data processing department.

● Both on the new-style "developed" computers, and on the remaining large data base/data communication-based ones, the future trend will be to "buy in" software products. No longer will systems be written for specific users; instead these users will seek out ready-written packages that fit their requirements.

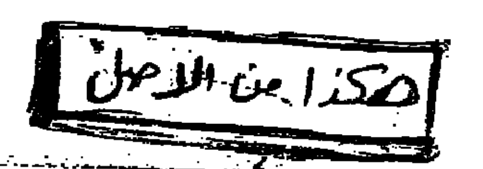
● The schools and colleges are disgorging thousands of people who will not have to "learn" about computers – they will already be second nature to them. Most of them will have a computer at home, and all of them will have been educated to a level of knowledge about computing which will be at least as high as that of the current commercial programmer. They will also be young and, probably, very keen.

All three of these factors are particularly worrying for the current generation of programmers; the older they are, the more worried they ought to be. Already computer users can buy packages called "Payroll" or "Sales Ledger". Fairly soon, they will be able to buy packages called "Produce Any Report You Wish" or "Display Any Information From Any Database" – and buy them they will, throwing out all the old programs that formerly provided these functions for them.

From now on, users will not be prepared to put up with lead times of one or two months for programs, or one or two years for overall systems; they will merely bypass the old-style data processing departments and will buy their software as they would their photo-copiers. The days when commercial organizations employ large numbers of programming staff are coming rapidly to an end. So where will the programmers go? The most obvious answer would seem to be to the assorted software houses where these new products will be manufactured. But will they find employment there? The environment will be much more harsh than the one they will have just left.

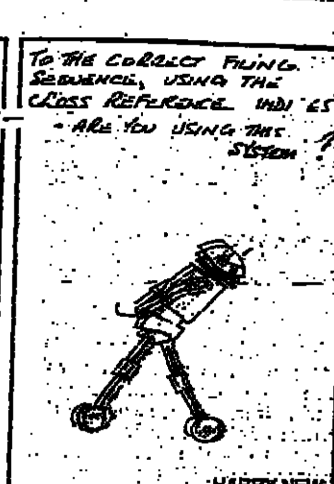
All the software houses will be trying to sell in very competitive markets, where, in order to sell their sales ledger package, they will need to convince prospective buyers that their product is better than the hundreds of similar ones available.

They will look for staff who are able to produce programs of a uniformly high quality; can program in a number of languages on a multiplicity of different machines; and can respond quickly and efficiently to the pressures brought about by the dynamic fluctuations in the software market. Where will the software houses turn when seeking these qualities? To programmers who have spent five or ten years maintaining mostly archaic software or to new, younger people to whom computers have been second nature for as long as they can remember?











A small mini or a big micro?

by Dennis Dwyer

a desktop computer a small ini or a big micro? This was early question posed at a ess briefing in New York last eek when Data General troduced its Desktop Generion series of computers.

Edson D. De Castro, founder id president of the corporion, hedged his reply by ying the new family "offers e best of both worlds". nderstandably, because the nited States-based company is foremost producer of miniimputers – with over 120,000 stems in operation around the orld – and until now has mained clear of the microimputer "jungle" where, in a latively short time, some 300 impanies have gathered to impete for shares of a crative growing market.

"Having sat out the first neration of office automation, e believe we are taking the ad in the second generation of sktop computers" Mr De astro told a group of 100 uropean journalists flown over r charter Concorde to witness e launch of Desktop Generion. Which means that in mmon with most other major roducers – including IBM – ata General was recognized at it must drink in the shallow d of the pool as well as in the eper waters.

When asked to explain what as happening in the minicomiter industry, he said the efinition of the market is now zzy. "The market for 16-bit imputers produced from disete integrated circuits has assed its peak and is in decline, i favour of the 16-bit built out f large-scale produced compoents".

So there we have it – the Desktop Generation is a 16-bit microcomputer designed to ompete in price and performnce in the personal-computer ector. The four models are all ompatible with the corporation's own superminicomputer software and two of them can run industry standard systems also usable on IBM, DEC and other makes of computer.

Another feature of the series is the capacity for up to four different users to work simultaneously on the system each with a separate terminal.

The central processing unit (CPU) incorporated in models 10 and 10/SP has two microprocessors which enable two programs to be run at the same time. The first, a Data General MicroEclipse processor, will run three of the company's own operating systems: MP/AOS, RDOS and AOS. The second processor, an Intel 8086, allows users to run programs such as Multiplan and Peachtree series written for the accepted standards CP/M–86 and MS/DOS.

Program languages used are Basic, Fortran IV, 5, 77 and Pascal.

The cost of the basic Model 10 is £2,532 and for this you get a CPU with 128KB of main memory, a single 368KB diskette, keyboard, 12-inch minitor and single supply power module. The more powerful 10/SP costs £5,608 and the extras include a 256KB CPU, dual power supplies and a 15MB Winchester module. If you want colour, the price up to £7,328. The maximum memory for both models is 768KB.

Models 20 and 30 do not have the Intel 8086 processor and are for use with DG's own systems. Hardware for these is much the same as for the Model 10/SP. The cost of the Model 20 is slightly less at £5,256, while the Model 30 comes out at £7,696, which also includes a floating point processing unit and a 512KB memory card.

It is clear that at these prices the marketing attack will not be directed at the home or hobby user. The drive will be towards small businesses, integrated office management and technical professionals.

A triple approach to sales will be through dealerships, original equipment manufacturers, or – in the case of large company customers – through DG's direct sales force.

Production of the new range will come initially from Data General's plant at Clayton, North Carolina. The company's assembly factory in Hong kong is expected to start output next January; it has not been decided whether this will replace or complement the US operation. Details of a European-based distribution centre will be made known next month by Mr Ray Fortune, DG's vice president, Europe.


Using Data General's new Desktop systems

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Miracle's big push

Distributors in Germany, France, Italy, Israel and Thailand have already applied to handle the Miracle British portable micro launched by Portico Technology.

Set to become the only dual-processor portable available, when its 16-bit upgrade board is released in September, the 8-bit Miracle offers 128K RAM with fast cache memory accessing and several hundred pounds worth of business software for £1,795. According to managing director Geoff Smith, the 16-bit board is likely to cost "well under £500."

With 800 UK orders on the books, Miracle production is being stepped up to reach 100 a week at the Bedfordshire plant, providing an extra 15 jobs. When Portico Technology's factory at Cwmbran near Newport opens next month, a further 50 jobs will be created and production should increase to about 1,200 machines a month. Mr Smith is optimistic that the company, formed in March, will sell 12,000 Miracles during the first year.

UK Events

8th ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London, August 20.
Acorn User Exhibition, Cunard International Hotel, London, August 25-28.
Computer Open Day, Draganora Hotel, Leeds, September 1.
Video, Audio and Computer Show, Bradford Expostion Centre, September 16-18.
Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25.
Computer Open Day Exhibition, Central Hotel, Glasgow, September 22.
Microcomputers in Business, Warwick University, Coventry, September 27-29.
Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, September 29-October 2.
Computer Fair, The Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, October 2.
European Computer Trade Forum, NEC, Birmingham, October 4-7.

Overseas

International Micro Computer Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 2-5.
National Computer Business & Office Systems, Auckland, New Zealand, August 16-19.
Personal Computers & Office, Automation Systems Exhibition, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, September 5-8.
Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, September 13-16.
International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscone Centre, Anaheim, USA, September 13-15.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Just like the hokey-cokey

by Derek Bradbury



The world of computers is full of mystifying words. Take the word computer itself. If you have not yet quite absorbed it into your subconscious you may still find it a cool, inhuman sort of word that puts you on your guard. And it is certainly not very self-explanatory. Most computers do not do much actual calculating, despite the old joke about computer rooms being equipped with an emergency glass case containing an abacus.

It does not help much to look up the word in technical reference books. I have just checked through half a dozen reputable publications. Collectively they revealed – if that is not putting it too dramatically – that a computer is a system (or machine or other device) which operates on (or processes) data (or information or input) according to preset instructions (or programs) to produce results (or output).

The sheer vagueness is bad enough, but when you work out what this means it seems that a computer could be a washing machine, the human digestive system, or even a line of hokey-cokey dancers – you know, following the preset instructions for putting all those things in and out.

Clearly, the technical books think you ought to know what a computer is before you start. And the general reference works are not much better. For instance the 1972 supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary tells us that a computer is a calculating machine, especially an automatic electronic one, for doing mathematical and logical operations. A decade later, the average pocket calculator does as much.

Computers are supposed to be computers, so to speak, because it so happened that the early electronic machines were used a lot for computation. It would have been more imaginative, and in the lovable English language traditions of sandwiches and wellingtons, if we had called it a boole, a babbage, or a neumann after one or other of the inventors who contributed in their different ways. (I quite like "babbage": you can easily imagine them sitting there, babbaging away; they would have seemed less threatening somehow.

Let us have another go at a definition. The computer takes stuff in from the external world and gives stuff out to it – quite often different stuff. The stuff is essentially information in some form, rather than tangible matter. The out-stuff is generated from the raw material of the in-stuff by activities which are automatic, are typically lengthy and intricate, and which change themselves quite drastically according to the stuff being acted upon. The computer is continually modifying its own instructions. It may not be thinking, but it is doing more than following mechanical rules.

At this point I am having a twinge of sympathy for the editors of those reference books. We just have not yet invented powerful enough words to handle the ideas conveniently. More generalized terms such as "information processing" or the French "*l'informatique*" with still wider connotations, are to hand. But they obscure the real drama: the computer is a device of far greater *general* capability than any other invention. It handles information, and it takes an increasing number of its own decisions about what to do with it. Language now has to rise to the challenge of letting everyone in on the excitement.

Speak up, the computer will be listening

As computer technology escalates, the market is still being held lack by the "techno-fear" of thousands of potential computer users who freeze at the sight of a keyboard and baulk at the prospect of communicating with an inanimate object.

The good news is that within five years or so the keyboard will be used only for the most esoteric of commands. Voice recognition will be the norm before the decade is out.

Keyboard bypass technology is already flourishing with the use of the "mouse" which enables commands to be entered by aiming a cursor at "icons" on the monitor. The technique was pioneered by Xerox and has been brought to the mass market by Apple with its Lisa and VisiCorp with its VisiOn software.

But the real revolution in escaping the keyboard will come with voice recognition circuitry which transforms sound into digital code that can be understood by a computer's processor.

The technique exists but has several drawbacks, the main two being that only a limited vocabulary can be entered and errors are often made due to variances in speech patterns.

The task of computer recognition of human speech is among the most challenging undertakings by computer scientists. Speech computer products are expected to reach $750m by 1985 and $4,000m by 1992, according to the Connecticut market research firm International Resource Development.

One company committed to voice input technology is Voice Machine Communications, a subsidiary of Kinetics Technology International based in Santa Ana. It already markets voice input modules for Apple machines which are claimed to achieve 98 per cent accuracy in voice recognition from a unit selling for around £500. The module (VIM) processes speech through a 16-channel audio spectrum analyzer.

"In a computer market expected to reach £4,000m by 1992, we see an increasing share captured by systems which utilise this almost science fiction capability of computer comprehended human speech," says Dan Johnson, managing director of Voice Machine Communications.

The advantages of such VIM are obvious. Shorter training hours are required and the operator is free to concentrate on other tasks while simply speaking to the machine.

However even voice recognition could be surpassed by a technique even more futuristic. Electronics giant Atari is rumoured to be researching the possibility of communicating with computers by thought transference.

Ian White



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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 700.9 down 5.9
FT Gilts: 79.49 down 0.59
FT All Share: 444.58 down 0.68 (datastream estimate)
Bargains: 18,848
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 97.03 down 0.28
New York: Dow Jones Average (midday): 1227.66 down 3.31
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index: 8991.93 down 23.02
Hongkong: Hang Sang Index 1081.77
Amsterdam: Index 146.5 up 1.0
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 970.60 down 4..3
Sydney: AO Index 672.4 up 3.8
Brussels: General Index 129.81 up 1.01
Paris: C A C Index 128.8 up 1.2
Zurich: S K A General 289.6 no change

Our daily listings of Stock Exchange, unit trust and Wall Street prices have been suspended because of a computer fault. We apologize for the temporary omission of these listings.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5225 up 15pts
Index 84.7 down 0.3
DM 3.97 up 0.0275
FrF 11.9225 up 0.0775
Yen 366.50 up 1.0
Dollar
Index 126.7 up 0.5
DM 2.6078

NEW YORK CLOSE
Sterling $1.5225
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.574647
SDR £0.697506

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10½
Discount market loans week fixed 9½-9⅜
3 month interbank 10 1/16-9 15/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/16-10 3/16
3 month DM5⅛-5
3 month FrF14-13⅞
US rates
Bank prime rate 10.50
Fed funds 9⅜
Treasury long bond 90 23/32-90 27/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 2 to July 5, 1983 inclusive 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $423.74, pm $422.00
close $424.50 (£279.75) unchanged
New York latest $442.00
Krugerrand* **(per coin):** $437-438.50 (£287.50-288.50)
Sovereigns* (new) $99.50-100.50 (£65.75-66)
*excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interims: Jourdan Thomas, National Westminister, Vantona Viyella.
Finals: Acrow (amended), Aeronautical and General Trust, British Kidney Patient Assoc Investment Trust, Dixons, Dom Holdings, Grindlays, Hambro Trust, Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals, Mercantile House, Radiant Metal, Vantage Securties.
Economic statistics: Balance of payments current account, overseas trade figures (June).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY – Amber Industrial Holdings, Cayzer House, 2/4 St Mary Axe, EC3 (3.30); **Hargreaves Group**, Bowcliffe Hall, Bramham, Wetherby, W. Yorks (noon); **Heron Corporation**, Heron House, 19 Marylebone Road, NW1 (noon); **Sterling Industries**, Cayzer House, 2/4 St Mary Axe, EC3 (12.30); **Whitbread**, Porter Tun Room, The Brewry, Chiswell Street, EC1 (noon).

NOTEBOOK

The clearing banks reporting season begins today with National Westminister. Profits are expected to show an improvement over the same period last year, despite higher bad debt provisions.

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● **Beer prices up:** Ansells, part of Allied Breweries, yesterday raised its ale and lager prices between 1p and 2p a pint at the bar in the Potteries, the Black Country, Birmingham and Coventry areas. In the Potteries, Allied's Ind Coope and Tetley ales rose 3p a pint. Tennents, the Scottish arm of Bass, is expected to put through price increases of up to 3p a pint, trade sources said.

Volcker admits concern over continued strong money growth

Dollar surges to record levels on fears of higher US interest rates

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Renewed fears of another sharp rise in United States interest rates pushed the dollar to a record against the French franc yesterday and resulted in a flurry of nervous trading on world financial markets.

The markets were unsettled by the unexpected $300m (£197m) increase in the United States money supply reported on Friday. Money growth continues to exceed even the broader, more relaxed targets announced by the United States central bank last week.

Also fuelling the fears were remarks by Mr Paul Volker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that continued strong growth in the M1 measure of the money supply was a matter for concern.

Mr Volker's comments led to widespread speculation that the Fed would move quickly to curtail growth in the money supply, thus putting upward pressure on interest rates and resulting in another rise in the prime lending rate, perhaps this week.

The prime rate has stood at 10.5 per cent since February and many analysts believe it is too low in relation to other rates, which have risen sharply in recent months.

Despite what appeared to be a policy by the Fed of less emphasis on growth in M1, Mr Volcker said last week that he was not yet prepared to rule it out as an indicator.

"I'm not willing to say M1 is meaningless when the movements are as large as they have been for as long as they have been," he told the Congressional Banking Committee.

At the same time Mr Volcker informed Congress that the Fed was nonetheless expanding its targets for money growth for the rest of the year to accommodate the large bulge in money supply since January.

But the latest figures revealed that growth is still well above even the expanded targets, putting renewed pressure on the central bank to rein in credit in order to calm fears of a resurgence of high inflation.

The latest targets set by the central bank have been interpreted by some analysts as the outgrowth of a policy to begin managing interest rates more closely.

"I think the targets mean that the central bank will now use a modest increase in rates to nudge strong third-quarter economic growth down to a more moderate and sustainable pace," said Mr Timothy Howard, chief enconomist of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Deutschemark, franc and lira suffer

The dollar surged ahead on foreign exchanges yesterday as Friday's unexpected rise in the US money supply prompted more fears of higher US inerest rates.

The dollar reached a 7½ year high against the Deutschmark of DM2.6140 at the official midday fixing. This was 2½ pfennigs above Friday's close and the highest since January 2, 1967.

Demand for the US currency also pushed it to a record high against the Italian Lira and the French franc of FrF 7.8565 at the official fixing. However it lost ground after the opening of New York markets and in London the dollar drifted back to close off the best at DM2.6078.

Sterling slipped below $1.52 at one point but ended the day at its highest point of $1.5225 – a rise of 15 points. The pound was also firmer and its trade-weighted index against a basket of major currencies ended 0.3 up

City Editor's Comment

The pessimism of Mr Lawson

Conflicting economic statistics, ministerial statement and counter-leak over the past month or so have left Parliament, the City, and perhaps the Treasury too, in complete confusion over the true state of government finances.

Runaway monetary growth swollen by hefty borrowing by central government first gave the City collywobbles as pundits predicted higher interest rates and massive sales of government stocks to mop up excess cash.

Summer forecast

The Chancellor's emergency package to slice £500m off public spending and raise a further £500m through asset sales suggested that the City's fears were indeed shared by the Treasury.

Mr Lawson said his package was designed to bring spending back closer to target. Published figures showed central government spending in the first quarter of 1983-84 running more than £3,000m over plans at an annual rate.

The Treasury's unpublished summer forecast suggested public sector borrowing could top £11,000m this year, £3,000m above the £8,200m budget target.

Yet hardly had Mr Lawson's statement been digested, than new figures on public borrowing for the first quarter (including loans to town halls and state industries from private sources) suggested he had acted too hastily. They showed the public sector borrowing requirement at a seasonally adjusted £1,900m, comfortably inside the full-year target.

What is more, the critics argued, the Chancellor was foolish to act so early in the financial year when he could have no sensible means of judging what the PSBR will finally turn out to be. In 1982-83, after all, the Treasury managed to underestimate it by £1,500m with only two weeks of the financial year left to go.

There must be a strong suspicion that the Chancellor has deliberately made use of pessimistic Treasury forecasts to put the frighteners on his Cabinet colleagues in the run-up to the annual spending review of plans for the next year and beyond.

How better to keep spending ministers in line than to threaten tax increases or higher interest rates if the £5,000m of excess bids for 1984-85 were not eliminated?

This is not wholly fair. The latest PSBR figures owe much to questionable seasonal adjustment (unadjusted borrowing comes to a less helathy looking £3,900m) and to bouyant revenues which have helped conceal the overrun on government spending.

Chancellor's clampdown

And Mr Lawson, mindful of past experience, will be reluctant to assume – and to let spending ministers assume – that the revenues will automatically be there to finance higher spending. Even if they were, Tory election pledges dictate their use for tax cuts rather than extra spending, he can claim.

But, with all that said, the Chancellor does seem to be putting the worst possible gloss on what is happening. The treasury's summer forecast suggests economic growth and inflation this year and next are in line with plans; the rise in government spending could well ease off later this year, helped by the Chancellor's clampdown; revenues are doing well.

The magician in Mr Lawson may yet pull the tax rabbit out his hat next spring.

Ibstock returns to profit in first half

By Susan Bevan

Ibstock Johnsen yesterday reported an impressive turnround to first-half pretax profits of about £1.5m. It also forecast record profits for the year.

As a result, London Brick will have to increase considerably its takeover offer for Ibstock's shares. The deal is subject to clearance by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The publication of the commission's report is now imminent. "It has already been submitted to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry", a letter from Mr Paul Hyde-Thompson, Ibstock chairman, says.

Profits expected for the six months to end-June compare with a loss of £1.27m in the same period of 1982 and a loss of £1.4m for the whole of last year. The previous record profit achieved was £5.07m in 1978 and analysts believe that the result for this year could top £6m.

Even better prospects are on the cards in 1984 and the board has approved plans for increasing United Kingdom production by about 20 per cent over the next three years.

A profits turnround could be expected with conditions for the usually successful British end of the business improving and with the lossmaking Dutch side having been sold last February.

The United Kingdom subsidiary benefited from the mild weather and the upturn in the building cycle to make trading profits of around £5m in the half-year compared with just under £3m in the first half of 1982.

In the US the first quarter saw a continuation of the policy of severe production curtailment to conserve cash and to balance stocks at different plants.

US group buys Aston Martin

By Jonathan Clare

Aston Martin Lagonda, the renowned manufacturer of fast cars for the well-heeled, could be entirely owned by United States interests within three years.

The changes follow the sale by Pace Petroleum, the Surrey-based oil company, of its 50 per cent stake in Aston Martin Lagonda to Automotive Investments, the United States Aston Martin distributor. At the same time, CH Industrials has reduced its stake in Aston Martin Lagonda from 50 per cent to 45 per cent to give AI a total shareholding of 55 per cent.

CH Industrials has also granted AI options over its remaining shares which can be exercised over the next three years at an as yet undetermined price.

But CH Industries is to keep its half share in Aston Martin Tickford, the coachbuilding firm which is soon to produce a convertible version of the Jaguar XJ-S. AI will own the other half of the Tickford company.

Pace has realized its investment in Aston Martin because of pressure on the oil side of its business. The deal will limit CH Industrials' financial involvement in the production of cars. AI is expected to invest heavily in the development of new models.

The Aston Martin V8 is near the end of its production life although the Aston Martin Lagonda is expected to sell well for several years. Production has just returned to four cars a week after an industrial dispute. This level of production is just profitable.

Should CH Industrials shoulder some of the development burden, AI will probably not exercise it options, though this is unlikely. AI wanted a controlling interest in Aston Martin Lagonda as a prerequisite to putting up cash.

CH Industrials has a 20 per cent stake in the US distributor. It originally owned the distribution business but sold out and subsequently bought back an interest. Its total investment in Aston Martin is in the books at £640,000.

CH Industrials and Pace stepped in in January 1981 to help Aston Martin develop further.

On Friday, Toyota, the Japanese car maker, announced that it was to take a 16.5 per cent stake in Group Lotus, the Norwich sports car company.

Flight and Huntleigh agree share swop

By Wayne Lintott

Flight Refuelling (Holdings), the Dorset-based defence and electronics group, has announced a one-for-one share swop in its agreed bid for Huntleigh Group, the engineering and electronics company.

The shares of both companies were re-traded, having been suspended a week ago when the bid was first announced. At a Flight price of 203p, the bid is worth £29.16m and gives the combined company a capitalization of £100m.

The deal will give Huntleigh shareholders a 15 per cent increase over the suspension price of 176p, a forecast 20 per cent rise on Huntleigh's 1982 dividend and 33.3 per cent of the equity of the combined group.

Flight made a pre-tax profit forecast for the current year of £5m, up 33 per cent, and expects to recommend a total net dividend for the year of 2.5p, up 24 per cent.

Rolf Schild, chairman of Huntleigh, and Mr Peter Epstein, joint cheif executive, are acquiring the medical and electronics sides of Huntleigh for £510,000 and accepting debt liability of £2m. That leaves Flight with the Hymatic Group, which designs and manufactures high technology equipment for the aerospace and defence industries.


Mr Schild: taking on two divisions

Hymatic, which has forecast profits for the year of £2.3m, against £1.45m, was Huntleigh's most profitable area. And neatly dovetails into Flight's increasing expansion into defence-oriented activities. The deal takes Flight into missiles and infra-red weaponry.

Mr Michael Cobham, Flight chairman and chief-executive, said that despite a virtual £20m goodwill payment, he expects Hymatic to increase profits substantially over the next three years and to make very considerable profit contributions to the enlarged company.

Waddington forecasts £3m profit

By Our Financial Staff

John Waddington, the Monopoly game maker under attack from two rival predators, yesterday promised shareholders improved profits and dividends if they remained loyal to the group.

The Leeds-based company said profits for the year ending in March would be about £3m against £253,000 for this year and forecast total dividends for the year of 15p, compared with 0.5p last year.

Norton Opax, the lottery printing group offering the highest bid terms, said last night that Waddington's record for forecasting should lead shareholders to treat its latest with caution. A dividend at this level would be imprudent, it says.

No statement was issued last night by the rival bidder, the British Printing & Communications Corporation controlled by Mr Robert Maxwell. BPCC is under pressure to raise its offer to remain a contender. Norton Opax is offering £15.1m against BPCC's £13m.

Waddington's profits forecast is based on figures for its first three months to the end of June shing a turnaround from a £151,000 loss last year to a £780,000 profit.

OFT may pursue rule book fight

By Philip Robinson

The Office of Fair Trading could well press ahead with its legal action against the Stock Exchange over alleged restrictive practices in its rule book.

Stock Exchange proposals to change the rules and achieve a settlement outside the Restrictive Practices Court are expected to be revealed by the Government to the House of Commons tommorow. The OFT intends to make its own statement after that.

The exchange will apply for an adjournment of the case on Thursday afternoon. But it is understood that if the proposals fail to change its rule book to accommodate all the alleged restrictive practices, the OFT will be obliged under the law to argue that the case continues.

It would then be up to the judge concerned, Mr Justice Lincoln, to decide whether the Stock Exchange can be exempted from the Restrictive Practices Act by a parliamentary order, as is proposed by the Government, or whether it can only be exempted by primary legislation, which would involve a full House of Commons debate.

WALL STREET

Shares edge higher

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks were slowly recovering yesterday and made up some of the ground lost in the initial decline in response to the unexpected rise of $300m in the basic money supply reported by the Federal Reserve last Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 5½ points at one stage, having been down about nine points earlier. Declines were 8-to-5 ahead of advances.

The stock market "should rally more in the next few weeks but will probably stay selective and do more testing or correcting later", according to Mr Robert Farrell, market analyst at Merrill Lynch.

"Bonds are in a bottoming process although a modestly lower low should not be ruled out. A buying opportunity in bonds appears to be developing. If bonds rally well it should help the stock market", he said.

Exxon was unchanged at 35, **PPG Industries** up ½ at 66½, **American Telephone & Telegraph** down ⅜ at 61½, **International Business Machines** unchanged at 124⅝, **Westinghouse** down ¼ at 48¼, **Pfizer** up ⅝ at 40⅝, **International Paper** down ⅞ at 51⅛, **General Motors** unchanged at 74⅞, **Ford** down ⅜ at 58⅞ and **Chrysler** off ½ at 30½.

Texas Instruments was down 6½ to 122¼. It reported a second-quarter loss of $119.2m compared with a profit of $36.9m a year ago. The company blamed unexpectedly slow sales of its 99-4A home computer.

Cut in cash inflows for institutions

Financial institutions other than banks, such as insurance companies, pension funds and building societies, suffered a sharp drop in cash inflows in the first quarter of the year, according to the latest official figures.

Net inflows fell to £5,900m from £7,600m in the final quarter of 1982, mainly due to a slump in building society receipts.

More cash flowed into life assurance and pension funds in the first quarter but net receipts were no higher than a year earlier. These institutions reduced their purchases of British government stocks and United Kingdom shares, but stepped up investment in overseas shares to a record £1,170m–nearly a third of their net inflows.

IN BRIEF

● **German recovery:** West Germany's gross national product is expected to rise to almost 2 per cent later this year, compared with an increase of 1 per cent in the first half, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Overall, it is forecast to grow by 0.5 per cent in 1983.

● **Tax changes:** The Government is to change the tax treatment of deep discount bonds and of pension funds using financial futures in next year's Finance Bill. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said in a written Parliamentary reply yesterday.

● **Acrow delay:** Acrow, the excavation equipment and bridge construction group, has postponed the release of full-year figures due today until August 4. Mr James Cunningham, managing director, said it was "more convenient for the board to meet next week." But there is considerable nervousness on the stock market. The company has been losing money and in February announced a refinancing package.

Britain offered higher steel quotas

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Britain was yesterday offered "worthwhile" higher steel production quotas when EEC ministers met here to discuss the extension of the Community's emergency control system for the industry.

The offer came from the European Commission as a reward for all that Britain has done to restructure its steel industry. Alone of any EEC country it will have completed 85 per cent of its restructuring by the start of October and on this basis, the commission decided it was only fair to agree to British requests for increased quotas.

The increase covers a range of different steel products, made by both the public and private sectors, and last night, experts were working on the figures to see how beneficial they would be to Britain.

According to an official, the amounts represent a "worthwhile increase in production".

Britain has reduced its capacity by 19.7 per cent since 1980 – the highest amount of any EEC country except France, which was also offered yesterday some increases in its production.

But Italy, which was also demanding an increase, has been ignored and might even be asked to reduce its present share.

Italy is already hotly contesting Commission demands to reduce capacity by 3,460,000 tonnes and it was last night refusing to accept the latest Commission proposals.

The commission believes that anything up to 150,000 more steel must be shed in the Community over the next couple of years if the industry is to be made viable. Of these, around 6,000 are likely to come in Britain, where reductions in capacity of a further 500,000 tonnes have been demanded.

Birth of Celltech's 'country cousin'

BTG announces new biotechnology group

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The British Technology Group yesterday announced the Agricultural Genetics Company, its second important biotechnology venture.

The AGC will eventually receive about £15m in start-up funds. The three main founding shareholders-the BTG and two private sector investors, Ultramar and Advent Technology–expect to put in nearly £3m each; and the remaining £6m or £7m will be sought later from new private sector partners.

The new company has already been referred to as "Celltech's country cousin" because its relationship with the Agricultural Research Council (ACR) is very similar to Celltech's with the Medical Research Council. The AGR will have first option to exploit all ARC research in its three priority fields: non-conventional plant breeding (including genetic engineering of crops), microbial innoculants, and biological control of pests.

Details of AGC's role and finances had leaked extensively to the press over the last few months, as the BTG negotiated the final touches to the arrangements. The main news at yesterday's launch was the identity of the company's chief executive – Dr Roger Gilmour.

Dr Gilmour is a 41-year-old Scottish biochemist and microbiologist, who has been lured back from the United States to take charge of AGC. For the past four years he has run Griffith Laboratories, a successful food technology company based in Chicago, which recorded sales of $110m (about £72m) last year. He will have a personal stake in the company, in addition to the shares held by the three institutional investors, and so will Dr Alan Robertson, AGC's non-executive chairman.

Dr Robertson, who is 62, retired from the main board of ICI last year. He had been responsible for seven years for overseeing ICI's £1,000m sales of agricultural products.

Ultramar sees AGC as a promising diversification away from its main business, oil. Advent is one of the most active British-based venture capital funds specializing in high technology investments.

The founding shareholders have subscribed a total of only £700,000 now. Their main contributions will come when Dr Gilmore and the board have prepared a corporate plan and recruited senior staff. The positions of technical director, marketing director and finance director are all open.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Nat West kicks off banking season

Concern over the international debt crisis and the need for provisions against both international and domestic loans have been key influences on the clearing banks for some time now.

The recent fears over whether Brazil could patch up its differences with the International Monetary Fund unsettled the sector on the stock market although a measure of calm has now returned.

But debt provisons will still be a main focus of attention during the clearing bank reporting season, which begins today with interim results from National Westminster followed by Midland tomorrow, Lloyds on Friday and Barclays next week.

City analysts are expecting a large increase in aggregate pretax profits from the big four. Midland is expected to show the most significant improvement after a poor first half in 1982.

Bad-debt provisions are expected to be lower than in the second half of last year but still well up on the first. Wood Mackenzie is forecasting a rise from £331m in the first half of 1982 to £403m, and both Grieveson and de Zoete & Bevan expect first-half provisions to be more than £470m.

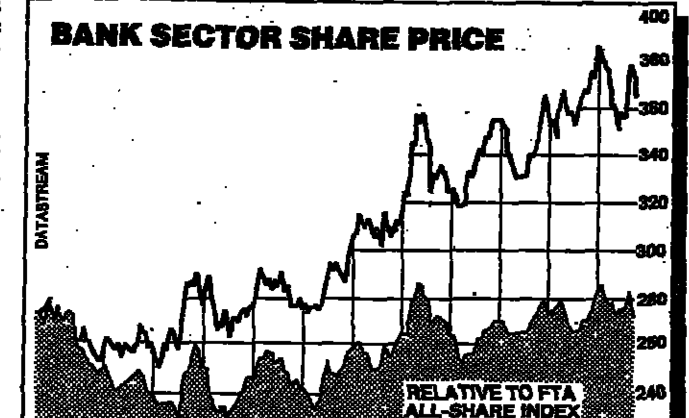
Nevertheless, pretax profits should still be up, with de Zoete & Bevan, for instance, forecasting an 11 per cent gain from £738m to £817m.

Provisions will remain an important factor in the second half of the year, although some analysts believe that the worst could now be over. Bad-debt provisions could fall in the second half and bank profits could be helped significantly by lower provisions in 1984.

Looking into the future, questions also remain as to how well the banks can cope with other changes in their operating environment, such as the growing competition for savings and the likelihood of having to live with much lower interest rates than in the past.

A sustained period of high interest rates has led to a marked reduction in the proportion of sterling deposits drawn from current accounts, but the banks have taken steps to offset the loss of endowment profits by increasing charges for services. There are also some modest signs in recent months of a reversal in the trend away from current accounts.

The banks can also expect lower inflation to help towards containing the growth in internal costs.



AAH

AAH Holdings
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £9.4m (£8.6m)
Stated earnings 14.2p (14p)
Turnover £466m (£428m)
Net dividend 5.615p (5.2p)
Share price 98p, up 1p. Yield 8.2%

After the nasty dip in profits which during 1981-82 spoiled AAH's 14-year run of continuously improved results, last year was much healthier.

The colder spell in February and March after what until then had been a mild winter helped the fuel interests – through the joint company with the National Coal Board – and profits were only slightly down.

The solid fuel side produced £5.9m against £6.4m and oil fuel made £811,000 against £942,000, although bad debts were up.

The late winter weather was also comparatively dry, to the benefit of the building materials supply interests which doubled profits from £1m to £2.2m. This trend has continued this year as private housing starts have risen.

The agricultural sevices business, which has local authority contracts for mowing grass and planting flower beds, also benefited from the same dry weather. Both agricultural services and building materials commonly make a loss during winter but proved very resilient this time round.

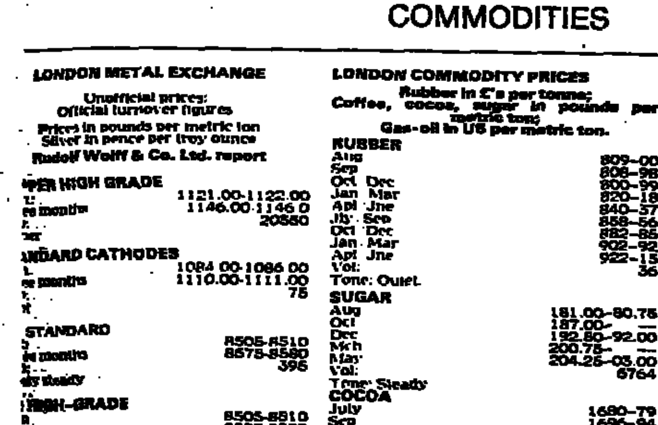
The black spots were the two engineering companies which turned in a £4,000 loss against profits of £206,000, but rationalization measures in the last quarter should cut losses. One company is on short time working.

The "miscellaneous" loss has been cut by two thirds to £113,000 but is largely the result of the re-allocation of heas office expenses.

Once again the dividend has been increased. AAH is proud of its dividend record which has beaten inflation virtually every year.

This year should see profits back to at least the £9.8m made in 1980-81. The company stands to benefit from further privatization of local authority work, both through its agricultural services and the waste disposal business

COMMODITIES



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

PER HIGH GRADE	
	1121.00-1122.00
ee months	1146.00-1146 0
	20580
NDARD CATHODES	
	1084 00-1086 00
ee months	1110.00-1111.00
	75
STANDARD	
	8505-8510
ee months	8575-8580
	396
dy steady	
HIGH-GRADE	
	8505-8510
ee months	8585-8580
	Nil
	268.00-268 50
ee months	278.00-278.50
	1100
ady but quiet	
	503 00-504 00
ee months	518 00-519 00
	3600
	810 5-811 5
ee months	830 0-831 0
	74
	1019 00-1020 00
ee months	1047.00-1047 50
	4925
	3160-3179
ee months	3240-3250
	60

NDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
US$ per oz.

	426 00-426 80
	429 60-431 00
	434.00-436 00
	438 00-439 50
	440 0-442.80
	44.50-46 50

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric tone; Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Aug	809-00
Sep	808-98
Oct Dec	800-99
Jan Mar	820-18
Apl Jne	840-37
Jly Sep	858-56
Oct Dec	882-85
Jan Mar	902-92
Apl Jne	922-15
Vol:	36
Tone: Quiet.	
SUGAR	
Aug	181.00-80.75
Oct	187.00- —
Dec	192.80-92.00
Mch	200.75- —
May	204.25-03.00
Vol:	6764
Tone: Steady	
COCOA	
July	1680-79
Sep	1696-94
Dec	1711-10
Mar	1693-92
May	1694-92
July	1689-85
Sep	1692-90
Vol:	9934
Tone: Very steady.	
COFFEE	
July	1668-665
Sep	1665-64
Nov	1638-36
Jan	1616-15
Mar	1594-91
May	1579-71
July	1565-55
Vol	2615
Tone: Steady	
GAS OIL	
Jly	245-245.50
Aug	248.50-248.75
Sep	253.25-253.50
Oct	257.50-257.75
Nov	260.50-261.00
Dec	263 50-263.75
Vol	1766
Tone: Easier	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	4	4168
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Sept	167	15185
Dec	–	15198
Mar'84	–	15208
Comment: Mixed.,		
D-MARK		
Sept	28	3856
Dec	–	3908
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Varied		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	8	4785
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Still weak.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	2014	8963
Dec	271	8930
Mar'84	76	8910
June'84	22	8895
Sept'84	–	8874
Comment: Firming		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	993	8981
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	69	8947
June'84	12	8933
Sept'84	2	8927
Comment: Quiet.		
GILTS:		
Sept	3884	10116
Dec	26	10310
Mar'84	–	10225
June'84	–	10226
Sept'84	–	–
Comment: Record volume.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 25:
GB: Cattle, 96.17p per kg lw (+1.99).
GB: Sheep, 116.45p per kg est d c w (+11.19).
GB: Pigs, 65.89p per kg lw (+4.84).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos down 13.5 per cent, ave. price, 96.54p (+2.84).
Sheep nos down 14.4 per cent, ave. price, 117.90p (+12.17).
Pig nos. down 11.6 per cent, ave price, 65 86p (+4.96).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 17.5 per cent, ave. price, 94.76p (–1.25).
Sheep nos. down 39.9 per cent, ave. price, 104.06p (+3.72).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Sep	£117.45	112.00
Nov	£119.85	115.40
Jan	£123.45	118 70
Mar	£126.45	121.70
May	£130.05	124.60

Total lots traded
Wheat: 59
Barley: 403

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Bremar Trust.** – The trust has bought R. Raphael and Sons and the remaining shares in Look Service Stations.

R. Raphael will form the nucleus of the banking division and provide a base for its expansion. It will retain its name.

● **Associated British Engineering.** – The board has stated that the amount of dividend for the year to March 31 will depend on the level of profits. The company says the increase should not be less than 10 per cent.

● **Cadbury Schweppes Australia.** – The company reported a 26 per cent increase in pre-tax profits from A$6.6m to A$8.3m (£3.7m to £4.7m) on an increase in sales from A$131.7m to A$147.5m for the 24 week to June 18. An interim dividend of 4.5 cents has been declared.

● **Resource Technology.** – The company has bought Underwater Trials, the diver and underwater trials group. The consideration of £210,600 for the 64 per cent of UTL owned by a consortium of institutional shareholders has been satisfied by the issue of 131,567 ordinary shares. The consideration for the remaining 36 per cent has been satisfied by the issue of 120,000 per cent net redeemable preference shares 1999.

W. S. Yeates
Half-year to 30.4.83.
Pretax profit £562,000 (£715,000)
Stated earnings 17.4p p(29.7p)
Turnover £15.9m (£14.8m)
Net interim 5.0p dividend p(4.8p)
Dividend payable September 1

F. M. Tomkins
Year to 1.5.83
Pretax profit £1,589,000 (£1,270,000)
Stated earnings 4.41 p(3.85p)
Turnover £17,171,000 (£15,318,000)
Net Final Dividend 1.5p p(1.35p)

Aim Group
Year to 3.4.83
Pretax profit £447,000 (£2.2m)
Stated earnings 2.1p p(11.6p)
Turnover £10.9m (£12.6m)
Share price 3.85p
Dividend payable October 1

Alfred Preedy
Year to 26.3.83
Pretax profit £482,000 (£930,000)
Stated earnings 3.83p p(8.48p)
Turnover £97,178,000 (£85,857,000)
Net final dividend 2.75p p same
Dividend payable October 3

Celestion Industries
Year to 2.4.83
Stated Loss 2.1p (0.7p)
Turnover £32,025,000 (£30,958,000)
Net final dividend 1p (same)

APPOINTMENTS

Board post at Dalgety for Carey

Dalgety: Sir Peter Carey, formerly permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, is joining the board as non-executive director on August 1.

Triefus: Mr J. K. Morland and Mr M. F. Triefus have been appointed joint managing directors. Mr D. J. Hitchings and Mr C. F. Triefus have been made directors. Mr Hitchings continues as secretary.

Colonnade Insurance Brokers: Mr Stephen Leybourne, formerly financial director of Car Care Plan (Holdings), has become deputy managing director.

Silver Line: Mr C. E. Bugden has been named director of finance and administration with Mr N. Wright as director of projects and tanker Chartering.

Sleepeezee: Miss Janet Kimber has become company secretary and treasurer.

Soil Mechanics: Mr Geoffrey Brooker has been appointed financial director with Mr John Scarrow as operations director and Mr Ian Hunt as marketing director.

TR International (Chemicals): Mr Michael Holman has become managing director.

Irish Life Assurance Co.: Mr T. D. Kingston will become chief executive of the company from January 1 next in succession to Mr Bob Willis.

Mawdsley's: Mr J. S. Tyrrell has been appointed technical director.

Enskilda Securities: Mr Richard Wilson has been made a director with particular responsibility for Eurobond sales.

Mardon Wrappings: Mr Peter Wendon has been named sales director.

Marine Ventures: Mr John Agnew has become a non-executive director.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Consolidated Crds	9½ %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Sell-off doubts hit BP, but others rally with relief

The stock market held its breath yesterday as the Chancellor of the Exchequer cleared the decks for the Government's proposed sale of further state-owned shares in BP.

He confirmed that he hoped to raise about £500m from the sale, which would take place before the end of the financial year. But the lack of details over the sale and the timing of the event cast a shadow over BP, which ended the day 14p lower at 390p.

Dealers last night complained that up to eight months of uncertainty now faced the shares and hoped that their anxiety would prove short-lived.

Market estimates suggest that the Government may choose to reduce its stake by about 7 per cent to 32 per cent to raise the required amount. Several broking firms are prepared to recommend the shares once the details are known, as the price has consistently underperformed that of its closest rival, **Shell**, which ended the day only 2p lower at 564p.

Other privatization candidates in which the Government still has a large stake all breathed a sigh of relief at having been spared further sell-offs. **Britoil** rallied 6p to 220p and **Cable & Wireless** rose 18p to 462p. **Associated British Ports**, which came to market earlier this year, closed unchanged at 152p, and **British Aerospace**, down 2p at 195p, and **Amersham International**, 1p lighter at 257p, closed above their worst levels.

The rest of the equity market made a lacklustre start to the second leg of the account, awaiting details of the Chancellor's announcement. Some dealers described it as the quietest day so far this year as turnover dried up to just a trickle.

Jobbers bolstered their defences with a savage mark down first thing, and at one stage this took the *FT* Index below 700. In the event, it closed 5.9 down at 700.9.

Leading equities looked sickly with just a smattering of blue showing through after hours. **Allied-Lyons** lost 2p to 141p, **Associated Dairies** 2p to 148p, **BICC** 6p to 215p, **BTR** 7p to 527p, **Beecham** 5p to 343p, **Blue Circle** 8p to 435p, **Bowater** 3p to 239p, **Distillers** 3p to 219p, **GKN** 5p to 161p, **Glaxo** 10 to 840p, **Hawker Siddeley** 6p to 306p, **London Brick** 2p to 76½p and **Plessey** 3p to 674p.

Cadbury Schweppes recovered an early fall to close unchanged at 110p after news of an increase in profits by its Australian subsidiary from A$6.6m to A$8.3m. **Boots** continued to enjoy its recent strong run, climbing a further 3p to 311p and still reflecting the sale of its joint agrochemicals venture with Fisons to Schering for £120m last week.

The latest US money supply figures, issued over the weekend, did little to stifle fears that an imminent increase in interest rates there is on the cards. This is in spite of last week's readjustment in the fiscal budget deficit.

The market had been expecting a fall in the figures, but was treated instead to a small rise. The US bond market signalled its disapproval with fall of more than $2 at the longer end of the market, and this made for nervous trading in London.

Gilts had one of their worst sessions in several weeks with losses of more than £1½ in some places. Prices recovered toward the close but falls still exceeded £1 at the longer end.

On the foreign exchange, the pound had a better day against the dollar, rising 0.1 cents to $1.5220.

The high street banks were also in a nervous mood on the eve of their interim reporting season. **National Westminster**, reporting today, lost 10p to 649p. The market is looking for a fall in pretax profits from £214m to £205m.

Midland, expected to reveal profits up from £95m to £120m tomorrow, lost 7p to 412p. **Lloyds**, reporting on Friday, fell 10p to 549p. Analysts are looking for pretax profits of £186m against £93m last. **Barclays**, which reports within the next fortnight, remained relatively unscathed, losing 5p to 474p.

Licensed dealers Harvard Securities' first venture into the business expansion scheme appears to have been a roaring success. Yesterday it announced that the placing of 2.3 million shares in Video Brokers, the video cassette distributor, had been heavily oversubscribed. Applications for up to 500,000 shares will be forced to ballot for a mere 10,000 shares.

The oil sector was mixed, with falls just outnumbering gains. **Burmah** closed unchanged at 157p, **Dome Petroleum** slipped 10p to 300p, **Imperial Continental Gas** 5p to 248p, **Jackson Exploration** 4p to 81p, and **Ultramar** 2p to 637p. **Tricentrol** was unchanged at 210p and **Lasmo** managed a small rise of 2p to 328p.

Lasmo's new 9⅝ per cent preference shares opened with a premium in first-time dealings. The £25 partly-paid stock closed at £26½ – a rise of £1½ on the day.

On the Unlisted Securities Market, shares of **Micro Focus** came in for profit-taking after their recent phenomenal run. The shares closed 50p down at 610p compared with 399p before the group's recent interim figures. These showed an unexpected profit of £747,000 against a loss of £308,000 last year.

The group has already confirmed it intends to come to market for more cash after the full-year figures in March. The shares were launched on the USM earlier this year at 170p and leapt 138p last week alone.

Racal Electronics has confirmed it is having talks on mutual cooperation with **Polly Peck (Holdings)**, the textile, packaging and mineral water group run by Mr Asil Nadir, the Turkish entrepreneur. This follows reports over the weekend that the two groups had agreed to open a factory in Turkey to manufacture defence electronics.

Racal refused to comment on the reports, saying only that no specific projects had been identified.

Earlier this year Polly Peck signed an agreement with Thorn EMI to manufacture and market colour television sets on the Turkish mainland. But the deal led to strong criticism of Mr Nadir and calls for a fuller disclosure of Polly Peck's business affairs. It also succeeded in halving the share price from its high of £35¼.

Broker Quilter Goodison has turned bearish of insurance brokers. In its latest survey of the sector, it says that insurance brokers are likely to underperform substantially the rest of the market, and it does not believe that they are an acceptable risk at present ratings.

The whole sector turned easier on the findings, with **Hogg Robinson**, down 1p at 109p, and **Stewart Wrightson** 1p lower at 235p, singled out for special criticism. Also getting the thumbs down were **Willis Faber**, 3p down at 530p, **Sedgwick Group** 1p down at 212p and **C. E. Heath** 1p down at 300p.

Mitchell Somers, the West Midlands engineering and forging group, has severed all its connections with its rival, **F. H. Tomkins**, by selling its entire stake of 5.91 million shares (22.9 per cent) in Tomkins for 30p a share, to raise £1.78m. Mitchell Somers bought the stake in 1978 at 23p a share. On news of the sale, Mitchell Somers rose 3p to 47p.

Sheraton Securities International, the property investment and development group, has announced a rights issue to raise £2.28m. The terms are on the basis of one-for-two at 10p a share, and the cash will be used to enlarge its development of commercial properties, either for sale or retention in the group's portfolio. The issue will be underwritten by the English Association Trust.

Sheraton, which made the transfer from rule 163 to the Unlisted Securities Market last year, lost ¼p to 11¾p.

Investors in Industry, formerly ICFC, has sold part of its hioldings in **Merrydown Wine**, the East Sussex cider maker. It has sold 20,000 shares (or 7.7 per cent of the equity) but retains a further 265,000 shares (18 per cent). Shares of Merrydown closed unchanged at 335p

Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago Regional Investment Trust has withdrawn its offer for **British General & Industrial Investment Trust** following the agreed bid from the **London Investment Trust**. LIT's offer valued BIGIT at £13m, compared with the £11m ABC was willing to pay. ABC still owns around 7 per cent of BIGIT, unchanged at 245p.

Greencoat Properties, soon to be renamed Abaco Investments, slipped ½p to 21½p, having been at 19½p, on going ex-rights after the group's £4.81m rights issue. The new shares opened at 11½p premium and closed at 10½p.

Security Centres to sell US shares

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Security Centres is demerging its fast-growing United States operations through an offer for sale of shares in SCUSA, the recently formed US holding company.

SCUSA is the holding company for a number of security alarm services companies including Jewellers Protection Services. Aitken Home, the financial advisers, are handling the offer for sale of 11.3 million shares at 85p each. The shares will be dealt in the Unlisted Securities Market and 7.3 million are being offered preferentially to Security Centres shareholders with 4 million available to the public.

Underwriting was completed last Friday and the application list for the SCUSA shares opens at 10am on Friday. Dealings in the USM will start on August 8.

At the offer price SCUSA will be capitalized at £34m and the pro forma profit and loss account shows profits before tax rising from $775,000 (£511,000) in 1978 to $3.01m (£1.98m) in 1982.

A notional annual profit of not less than $5.5m before tax is forecast for the current year. Although tax payable is expected to be minimal, a full tax charge would leave notional earnings per share of 6.6 cents to give a prospective price/earnings ratio of 19.8 at the offer for sale price. The yield on a notional full-year dividend of 1.5 cents would be 1.15 per cent.

Improvement at CH Industrials

CH Industrials
Year to 2.4.83
Pretax profit £721,000 (£242,000)
Stated earnings 4.58p (1.74p)
Turnover £18.1m (£13.4m)
Net total dividend 1.7p (1.4p)
Share price 28½p, up 2½p.
Yield 8.5
Dividend payable 15.9.83

All three of CH Industrials' main divisions returned to profit in the second half of last year but the big improvement is largley due to the accelerated sale of the property division.

The building chemicals division, which produces paints, preservatives and additives for small jobbing builders, increased its profits by more than 30 per cent.

The general industrial interests, which include sun-roofs for cars and foam for car seating, turned in a profit of £138,000 against the previous year's loss of £77,000

ATHLETICS: SELECTORS' FINAL CHOICE

Coe and Ovett go solo at Helsinki

By Pat Butcher

Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe were named to compete in only one event each in the forthcoming world championships in Helsinki when the final British selections were announced yesterday. Ovett has been retained for the 1,500 metres, on his assurance to the selectors that he will be fit for Helsinki in just over two weeks' time, after his injuries in the AAA 800 metres on Sunday.

After lengthy deliberations on Sunday evening, the selectors decided not to risk choosing Ovett for 800 metres as well, despite the immensely favourable impression that he had given in winning his 800 metres heat on Saturday night in a Helsinki qualifying time.

Coe was not even considered for the 1,500 metres to add to his previous 800 metres selection. After Coe's mile defeat by Steve Scott on Saturday evening, when he beat Graham Williamson, Coe indicated that he might still be prepared to consider an invitation to run in the 1,500 metres but the selectors took his public withdrawal from consideration last Tuesday as final.

Frank Dick, the director of coaching, said that he had deliberately spoken to Coe and his father, Peter, who coaches him, "to make sure I was not going to get caught in a ping-pong game. His father and Seb were very clear that 'under no circumstances' did he wish to be considered for the 1,500 metres".

The outcome, with Cram and Williamson chosen to accompany Ovett at 1,500m, is a return to what the selectors had originally decided, and then rescinded the previous weekend.



Moorcroft: greatest loss



Wells: selectors' faith

Coe will be accompanied in the 800 metres by Peter Elliott, the United Kingdom champion, and Garry Cook, who finished fourth in last year's European championship. Dr Bill Evans, the British Amateur Athletic Board chairman, agreed with the selectors' view that Coe and Ovett would have a better chance of success in the events for which they had been chosen than if they ha run in both the 800m and 1,500m.

Wendy Sly, however, has been selected to run in two middle distane events in Helsinki. Mrs Sly has been chosen for the 1,500m and the 3,000m, although in contrast to Coe and Ovett she does not have any comparable domestic opposition vying for places in her two events, nor has she shown any sign of injury or vacillating form.

Alan Wells's capacity to run into form for big events like Helsinki was good enough for the selectors. His comeback to win Commonwealth gold medals after missing the European cahmpionships despite not having a qualifying time this year. His narrow defeat by Calvin Smith, the 100 metres world record holder, at the AAA championships on Saturday suggests that he should be in top form at Helsinki on August 7.

Justice has been finally been done to Buster Watson, whose excellent sprinting form should have got him selected much earlier. But Cameron Sharp, who has not shown anything like last season's form, should consider himself fortunate to be selected for both sprints along with Wells and Watson. Another questionable choice is Julian Goater who dropped out of the 10,000 metres on Saturday when he saw he was not going to get a qualifying time for Helsinki. He has now been selected at 5,000 metres.

Britains greatest loss through injury this season has of course been Dave Moorcroft, the world 5,000 metre record holder. A fit Moorcroft must have figured highly among Britain's medal hopes, and if Daly Thompson and Keith Connor, the outstanding favourites for decathlon and triple jump gold medals do get over their current uinjuries in time, Dr. Evans's forecast of "between five and 10 medals" will begin to look optimistic.

FINAL GROUP: Men: 100m and 200m: L Watson (Blackheath), C Sharp (Shettleston), A Wells (Edinburgh South); 4 x 100 relay: L Asquith (Birchfield), M MacFarlane (Haringey), D McMaster (Edinburgh AC), D Reid (Shaftesbury), Sharp and Watson; 4 x 400 relay: A Bennett (Birchfield), C Moseley (Haringey), K Akabusi (Army); 800: G Cook (Wolverhampton), P Elliott (Rotherham); 1500: S Cram (Jarrow), G Williamson (Springburn); 5,000: D Clark (Hercules), J Goater (Shaftesbury); 10,000: S Binns (Bingley); 110 hurdles: M Holton (Wolverhampton); 400 hurdles: S Sole (Sheffield), G Oakes (Haringey); 3,000 steeplechase: C Reitz (Essex Beagles); Hammer: M Mileham (Haringey). Women: 100m: H Oakes (Haringey), B Callender (Reading); 200m: S Whittaker (Glasgow); 4 x 100 Relay: Oakes; 400m: M Scutt (Sale); 1500m: W Sly (Hounslow). 3,000m: J Furniss (Sheffield); Shot: J Oakes (Croydon).

Grotesque names that diminish the dignity of horses

Whoa there – the time has come for equestrians to pull up the sponsors



Crazy horse: Everybody's favourite, Vibart and Andrew Fielder

The Royal International Horse Show at last returned to White City. The track on which I'm Slippy shot to immortality in the 1983 Greyhound Derby was ignored, and the giants of show jumping took wing there once again, prompting wave upon wave of nostalgia for show jumping's good old days.

Nostalgia was more fun in the old days, of course, but then, we ask, as horses leap and curvet once more at the City, wasn't show jumping more fun too? For in those far off days, (well, about 20 years back) did not every top rider seem almost a family friend, and every equine celebrity a family pet? Remember little Stroller? And what about Vibart, everybody's favourite, a lunatic giant who joyfully kicked his back legs high in the air with every jump he made? How did his rider, Andrew Fielder, that meek-looking, bespectacled man who looked like Jennnings's friend Darbishire, ever manage to control him?

Even if we were not there in person, we had been glued to the black and white telly, and listening to the man who gave show jumping its voice: "Jump-orf . . . Schockemohle *seo* lucky . . . Eoh Harvey! Be careful!" Let's hear it for Dorian Williams.

Evocative

That sense of a real involvement with the horses and the people lacking now. The names of the horses of 15 years back are for more evocative than those of any animal jumping today: Harvester. Mr Softee. Merely A Monarch. Uncle Max.

What of today's horses? The names that spring to mind do so unwillingly, and because of the utter grotesqueness of their names. Of course sport needs sponsors and sponsors need a good deal, but when this is to the detriment of the sport's pleasures, it is time someone said: "Oi!"

Schneider Burnbrooke: now is that really a decent name for a horse? People have wept for horses: but for a horse named Sanyo Galaxy? Today's horses bear the names of sickly drinks and window-panes. And, here comes another nice fella: hallo, Toyota Streamline, old son, you're looking well.

Diminished

Dignity is diminished, and it takes something to diminish a horse's dignity. Individuality is lost; names all sound the same, and it matters not a jot that Sanyo Olympic Video is called Albert, at home: you have already stopped wondering or caring which horse is which. The crucial sense of involvement is lost. Something has come between spectator and horse, and the sponsor becomes more resented than respected for his involvement. Show jumping looks and feels less good: something has been taken away from the sport.

I took a shine to a delightful animal, beautifully ridden, a horse with a springing dynamic presence that made me covet him. A horse that could acquire real charisma and character, excite the public imagination. The only trouble is his name. Come on Schneider Power Pack!

Simon Barnes

Hold your breath, here comes Kabbadi

The Punjab Express steams into urban Britain

The venue is a stadium in Coventry, but the scene is straight out of the Indian subcontinent. The Sikhs are holdng a sports festival and the kabbadi is in full swing.

Spectators ring a circle marked out on the grass. Within it, young Indians play a game which appeaes to be a cross between sprinting, all-in wrestling and tag, with refinements thrown in.

Among the turbans are a few policeman's helmets, and two policewomen earn generous applause from the stand for a spontaneous sprint along the running track.

Throughout the summer, communities in places such as Barking and Bradford, Coventry and Southall hold tournaments at which favourite sports are contested: football, hockey, volleyball, athletics, kabbadi and also, in Coventry's case, darts.

The tournaments are sponsored by local Sikh temples, and in Coventry the festival has grown so large that it has had to be split into four venues (the darts was held at the Bricklayers Arms).

Kabbadi, ancient rural sport from Punjab, has been transplanted into urban Britain and flourishes.

GNP Coventry, one of the strongest teams, had three leading players from India guesting for them at their home tournament. "Is the sport strong in India?" a Sikh is asked. "Oh, it's magic over there," comes the answer.

In fact, kabbadi is a rich part of the Indian sporting heritage, one which they have exported, albeit within the Sikh community, around the world. There is a World Kabbadi Federation, with entry into the Olympic Games as the ultimate goal.

In Britain thousands watch the finals of the kabbadi tournaments, where massive Sikhs who look more like rugby forwards – fast ones at that – battle it out, despelling the generalization about small, meek Indians.

The Sikhs are, traditionally, a proud warrior race. On the field of play, is seems, they are sporting as well. "No matter how hard they play, there's always a pat on the back at the end. There's no animosity, that's one of the things I like", Tirath Singh Matu, one of the spectators at Coventry, says. A 25-year-old welder, he broke his nose and injured his knee in a festival game last year, "and it's still not right". That was football – but kabbadi can take a similar toll. Apart from grass burns, knees and ankles take a terrific pounding, as the number of bandages on display indicate.

"You have to have strong legs, and strong lungs". Tirath Singh Matu says. "I'd rather my son played this game than football". "What's this game called, dad?" the six-year-old asks, in an accent which is entirely from the Midlands. "My little kid doesn't even know its name", says father, in mock disgust.

The game as played by the Sikhs in Britain takes place within the circle, divided into two halves by a line (there is a version played by Pakistanis on a rectangular pitch): The sides line up in their own halves: three or four act as holders, the rest move one by one, in turn, into enemy territory. It is like guerrilla warfare turned into sport.

The idea is for the attacker to touch (in effect it is a resounding slap) one of the holders and then hare back into his own half. The added complication is that the attacker must chant "kabbadi" continuously (and loudly enough for the umpire to hear) while he attacks.

If the holder wrestles him to the ground or otherwise detains him, he has a simple choice: to stop chanting or quietly expire. Points are won by attackers if they regain their own goal after tagging an opponent; by holders if they prevent the attacker doing so.

The holders' most deadly weapons appear to be a bear hug or a scissors kick which could immobilize a mule. Players wear no shoes, and are not allowed to smear their bodies with oil: no wriggling out of that one.

The chant lets the umpire know a player is not sneaking a breath here or there: it's hard to chant "kabbadi" and breath at the same time. Try it.

Paul Harrison

RUGBY UNION: TOURING TEAMS FACE UP TO INJURY PROBLEMS

Wilson regains fitness, but Ring is out of the reckoning

Stuart Wilson, of New Zealand, was declared fit yesterday after fears that a back injury suffered in the International XV's opening match in Durban on Saturday would keep him out of the rest of their South African tour.

Wilson will be back on the right wing against Western Province in Cape Town tomorrow. But for Mark Ring, the tour – arranged to celebrate Western Province's centenary – is definitely over. The Welshman suffered displaced rib cartilages in the opening win over Natal and will spend the rest of the tour as a spectator.

The International XV have chosen Les Cusworth, the Leicester and England stand-off half at centre and Gareth Davies of Wales pairs up with Nick Youngs at halfback. Peter Wheeler of England is captain.

As expected, the International XV have chosen their strongest set of forwards for the match against the provincial Currie Cup champions, who are regarded as the finest scrummaging side in South Africa.

The home side have selected two non-whites in their team – Avril Williams, a right wing and Ilfred Cupido, a centre.

WESTERN PROVINCE: C Scholtz, C du Plessis, W Cupido, J Villet, A Williams, C Beck, D Serfontein (captain), N Mallett, R Louw, H Bekker, A Markgraaff, T Stofberg, H Du Toit, S Povey, G Jones.

INTERNATIONAL XV: J Lafont (Fr), B Fraser (NZ), S Pokere (NZ), L Cusworth (Eng), S Wilson (NZ), G Davies (Wales), N Youngs (Eng), D Leslie (Scot), W Duggan (Ire), M Shaw (NZ), G Whetton (NZ), J Perkins (Wales), J Ashworth (NZ), P Wheeler (Eng, captain), G Knight (NZ).

● SYDNEY (AFP). – Hugo Porta, captain of the touring Argentinian Pumas, has an ankle injury and is expected to miss the game against New South Wales at Narrabri tomorrow.

Porta was injured in a tackle by the Queensland captain, Tony Shaw, in the Pumas' 34-28 victory in Brisbane on Sunday. The 31-year-old stand-off half remained in Brisbane for treatment

Porta's injury is particularly worrying the Pumas with the first of two international against Australia to be played in Brisbane next Sunday.

Australia have dropped their second row forward, Steve Williams and John Meadows, a prop.

CYCLING

Dead-end kid on top of the mountain

From John Wilcockson
Paris

"He's all skin and bone and yet he's first to the top of the mountains. How come?" Many poeple have asked this question since Robert Millar won the Pyrenees stage of the Tour de France two weeks ago. And when he continued to work his way into breakaway groups, on the flat as well as in the mountains, the French crowds were even more astonished.

"Meal-ah", as he is known, has completed his first Tour de France in fourteenth place, the best by a British rider since Tommy Simpson achieved the same placing in 1964. But Simpson never won a Tour stage and he did not have Millar's gift for climbing. There are other similarities between the British cycling star of the 1960s and Millar, the prototype racing cyclist of the 1980s. Like Simpson, Millar has a prominent nose and a thin body and races in the same devil-may-care manner.

At Christmas, 1979 I was asked to write about an unknown British cyclist who could find fame in the new decade. I was so impressed with the young Scot as an amateur – he was twice national road race champion and fourth in the 1979 world championship – that I had no hesitation in naming Millar, who took up cycling "to keep out of trouble in the Glasgow of 20 years ago".

Today I am even more convinced that this 24-year-old Scot has the ability to win a Tour de France. Two days ago, on the Champs Elysees, he was still working his way into attacks and he seemed as physically fresh as when he left Paris 3,850 kilometres earlier.

Millar began the Tour as a simple *domestique* in the Peugeot team to serve his leaders, Phil Anderson,



Millar: alias M Meabah

Stephen Roche and Pascal Simon. In the second stage, a team time trial of 100 kilometres, Millar was stronger than Simon, better than Roche. The team finished second, the best Peugeot have performed in such a team exercise. Next day the Scot crashed three times during the heartbreak stage across the cobbled stone tracks of northern France.

Seventeen minutes after the stage had been won Millar rode disconsolately into the Roubaix Velodrome. He put on a brave face but under his cheerful exterior he was a deeply disappointed man. He knew that any chance of a high overall placing had gone.

"Nobody in the team waited for me", he recalled. "I was within 200 metres of catching the front group but then a French rider fell right in front of me when one of his tyres blew out. That was the end."

The other British rider in the Tour, Graham Jones, explained Millar's misfortune as lack of experience.

"On the cobbles," Jones said, "he shouldn't ride at the back, that's where all the crashes take place. I've got through this stage with the leaders every year by stopping near the front."

Millar will not make the same mistakes again. In a few weeks' time he is moving from his summer home in the Champagne (a few pedal turns away from his friend, Simon). "I'm looking for a place in Belgium, just across the border. I want to harden myself to the Belgian style of racing, to get used to the cobbles."

This was not an easy decision for a young man who has been living in France for almost five years, first with the ACBB amateur club in Paris and the rest of the time with Peugeot. He speaks French better than most Frenchmen but is unmistakably British. The giveaway signs are his pink skin – "don't forget the suntan oil for your nose, Robert" his coach says – and the tiny golden snake that he wears in his left ear lobe.

When Millar won his stage at Luchon the octogenarian Tour de France chief and journalist, Jacques Goddet, likened Millar to an "asticot". French scholar Millar translated: "It's a maggot, a little maggot with big blue eyes." He did not seem upset by the poetic description.

Snake or maggot, Millar has found his role in life. On the high roads of the Alps and Pyrenees he has discovered the Tour de France. And the Tour de France has discovered Millar. It is all a very long way from the back streets of his childhood, the dead-end kid of the Gorbals.

YACHTING

Last call is across the Plate

The third stopover port in the 1985-86 round-the-world yachting race, sponsored by Whitbread, will be Punta del Este, in Uruguay, instead of Mar del Plata, Argentina, as in the previous race, John Nicholls writes. The announcement was made by the chairman of the race committee, Rear Admiral Charles Williams, who has recently visited South America on race business.

Punta del Este will be the final port of call in the 27,000-mile race. The other ports – Cape Town and Auckland – remain unchanged

The race is due to start from Portsmouth on October 5, 1985. Previous races have been started at the end of August, but the next race is expected to be completed in a shorter time because the lower rating limit for competing boats has been raised and the yachts will therefore be faster.

CRICKET: ENGLAND WILL NOT BE HELD TO POLITICAL RANSOM

W Indies board out on a limb

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The chances are that the West Indian cricketers will come to England next summer, to fulfil their scheduled tour. But it is not yet certain. The Test and County Cricket Board are making it commendably clear to the West Indian board, that although for all kinds of reasons they would hate to have to call the tour off, they are not prepared to be held to political ransom. That is the message coming through loud and clear both from the counties and the cricketing public.

The West Indian board have got themselves on to a limb, and I say their board advisedly. Their president, Alan Rae, is inclined to bowl political swingers which even his political friends must wonder about. As their politicians know, nothing unites the islands and countries of the Caribbean like cricket. It is pretty well the only thing that does, or ever has.

Little, other than love, gives the majority of West Indians of ever colour and creed, the same unqualified delight as listening, in the streets or on the beaches or outside the rum shops or as they cut cane, to a West Indian victory at Sydney or Lord's. Most West Indian politicians want to keep it that way, not at the expense of their principles, but by acceptably pragmatic means. They know, too, that the fewer the tours that are arranged, the likelier their cricketers will be to be lured to South Africa.

Next summer's tour to England is in doubt basically because the West Indian board began by asking for an understanding, which the TCCB were not prepared to give, that they would not be expected to play against any cricketers who have been on "rebel" tours to South Africa.

In order to save last year's tours of England by India and Pakistan, the counties volunteered to leave out Gooch and Co, who had just returned from Johannesburg, on behalf of the counties the TCCB imposed their own three-year ban from Test cricket on the same players that still stands, as it will next summer when, and if, the West Indians come to England.

This time, though, the counties have dug their toes in. Having seen England's women cricketers trifled with by the Jamaican Government, and been angered by West Indian insistence that Boycott and Sidebottom should be withdrawn from Yorkshire's side to meet the West Indians before last month's Prudential World Cup, they have cried "enough".

It so happens, too, that the Australians are not, at the moment best pleased with the West Indians, who are making what Australia consider to be excessive financial demands in connexion with the exchange of visits between the two countries planned for early next year. At recent ICC meetings, Australia, themselves under political coercion, have given England and New Zealand less than their full support in dealing with the South African issue. Now, though, Australia and England, the surviving founder members of ICC, are sticking together.

The TCCB have a lifeline to offer the West Indians. This is that in England next summer they would not be expected to play against any of their own cricketers who toured South Africa earlier this year with Laurence Rowe's side.

The West Indians, though, would be obliged to abide by the resolution, which they supported at last month's ICC meeting, that no one country shall interfere with the selection and cricketing administration of any other.

Already, in fact, Australia have West Indies' word for it that if they choose the South African-born Kepler Wessels to tour West Indies next year, there will be no objection. He, say the West Indians, is different, having become a naturalized Australian. Beyond that particular horizon lies the next potential confrontation: what happens when England choose Allan Lamb or any other South African who is not a naturalized Englishman, to go to the West Indies? For the moment, I like to think that the prospect for a split in the world game has been reduced.

The Australians have agreed that to help Englandout they will come here next summer should England want it. I would prefer it if that were the third option. Best of all would be for the West Indians to come, without preconditions. Second best would be for England to play a series against a World XI, as they did in 1970. To suggest that such a side should again include South Africans would be too provocative.

Six more Test matches, so soon after last winter's five, between England and Australia would be the least satisfactory alternative, simply because in everyone's interests the series needs a rest. The more we play each other, the less special the occasion becomes.

Hampshire's South African connexion, page 20

Johannesburg (AP) – The South African Cricket Union (SACU) said yesterday that the "rebel" West Indies players would tour South Africa again from mid-November until January next year. The SACU secretary, Charles Fortune, said that the tour would begin on November 16 with a one-day match in Soweto, Johannesburg's black township, and end on January 30 with a one-day match in Pretoria. The tour will include six one-day internationals and three four-day matches considered equivalent to tests. Details of the schedule are being withheld until they are approved by the touring team's captain, Lawrence Rowe.

Amiss lifts Warwickshire

By Peter Marson

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire, with five first innings wickets in hand, are 140 runs behind the New Zealanders.

The New Zealanders all but brought Warwickshire to their knees on a balmy, sunny afternoon yesterday, as the first four front line batsmen in Warwickshire's order fell for 65 runs in 23 overs. Yet, Denis Amiss's skill and ability was never in doubt, and with Ferreria becoming an admirable foil, these two came to consolidate and confound Howarth's bowlers, both fast and slow, in a rugged stand of 122 runs for the fifth wicket.

Amiss, who went on to make 78 moved past M J K Smith, the former Warwickshire and England batsman who, with 27,672 runs stood in second place behind W G Quaife, who scored 33,862 run by the time he had finished with Warwickshire in the 1920's and is by far and away the county's heaviest scorer of runs.

It was cool, hazy and still in the morning when Jeff Crowe, 50 not out and Coney, 52, walked out to the guard with the New Zealanders 187 for three from 67 overs. Smal hustled in from the pavilion and Hogg came striding in purposefully from the city end. The pitch was slow, but with a variable bounce and the batsmen needed to be vigilant.

Both players were quick to detect a friendliness in Hogg's bowling but Willis, who directed operations from mid-on, was equally quick to step in and make a bowling change. No doubt Willis and Gifford, the bowler, thought this move to be little short of being inspired for Gifford's third ball bowled Crowe.

If Crowe, who had shaped to square cut, felt he had been cheated, then there was some justification for his so thinking, because on pitching, the ball had crept horribly before hitting the base of the off stump. Thus, a morale-boosting partnership of 132 runs for the fourth wicket was ended. Shortly after Willis made a second bowling change with Paul Smith replacing Hogg and this too, was instantly successful. Coney, coming half forward fell leg before in Smith's second over.

The tall fair-haired Smith, the 19-year old younger brother of David, the opening batsman, had a moment to savour with a third wicket constituting his best bowling performance. The hapless Howarth chose this moment to put the batsman's case and curb the bowler's enthusiasm.

This he did brilliantly, and with a flourish, Gifford was ondriven to the boundary, and the next ball was straight driven for six. A Surrey drive brought forth a cry of anguish from Smith but a handsome square cut followed by a cover drive off the back foot properly put Smith in his place when the bowler erred in line and length.

If this assault came as a salutary lesson to Smith then Gifford's resiliance, skill and experience could be read into his bowling of Howarth, who was warmly received as he came in having hit two sixes and six fours in a brief, but uplifting innings of 55 in 45 minutes.

At lunch with Gray, 28 not out and Smith, the wicket keeper, 32 the New Zealanders declared at 335 for six. As the skies cleared and the sun broke through Warwickshire's batsmen faltered in a hesitant beginning. Lloyd fell leg before to Chatfield in the sixth over and at 30 Chatfield homed in to collect again with David Smith falling to a catch behind. That was in the twelth over. Smith may have momentarily been caught off balance, for in the previous over bowled by Snedden, Smith had been given out caught at the wicket by Nigel Clews.

If Smith's appeal and that of the close field had been instinctive and speculative then Howarth, at first slip reconsidered before siding with the batsman, and he pleaded successfully on David Smith's behalf. Humpage's wicket and that of Paul Smith followed in quick time, and it was here as Warwickshire faltered that Amiss and Farreira turned a testing corner.

NEW ZEALAND First Innings:

T J Franklin b P A Smith	33
B A Edgar l-b-w b Ferreira	17
J G Wright l-b-w b P A Smith	15
J J Crowe b Gifford	63
J V Coney l-b-w b P A Smith	68
*G P Howarth b Gifford	55
E J Gray not out	28
†I D S Smith not out	32
Extras (l-b 13, w 1, n-b 10)	24
Total (6 wkts dec)	335

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–41, 2–67, 3–78, 4–208, 5–230, 6–278.

BOWLING: Willis, 6-2-13-0; Hogg, 17-4-39-0; Small, 15-7-28-0; P A Smith, 20-2-80-3; Gifford, 28-4-101-2; Ferreira, 17-3-40-1.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

K D Smith c I D S Smith b Chatfield	10
T A Lloyd l-b-w b Chatfield	12
D L Amiss c and b Gray	78
G W Humpage run out	16
P A Smith l-b-w b Cairns	4
A M Ferreira not out	55
†G A Tedstone not out	3
Extras (l-b 8, w 7, n-b 1)	16
Total (5 wkts)	195

G C Small, N Gifford, *R G Willis and W Hogg to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–16, 2–30, 3–48, 4–65, 5–187.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and N T Plews.

Ban on Old reduced




The 12-day ban on Chris Old (above), for writing a derogatory newspaper article, was reduced when his case was reviewed at Lord's yesterday. His county, Warwickshire, claimed that they and not the player were being punished by the suspension. After a three-hour hearing the Test and County Cricket Board's disciplinary committee cut the punishment to one championship match.

The 32-year-old former Test bowler will now miss Warwickshire's match with Kent, starting at Edgbaston tomorrow. But if he decides within 24 hours to appeal against the decision the sentence will be suspended until a hearing can be arranged before the Cricket Council's appeals committee. Old can also appeal against a £2,000 fine (which was not altered) after he suggested in the article in *The Sun* that his former club, Yorkshire, should dismiss Geoff Boycott and Ray Illingworth.

Grecian glories of the classic summer game

The cricketers with Odyssean flair

Corfu, (Reuter) – Cricket may baffle the French, bore the Americans and leave the mainland Greeks cold, but on this island off Greece's west coast, the game has never been more popular. In the last five years, the number of cricket clubs has risen from two to six and the sport, legacy of 50 years of British rule in the nineteenth century, has won official recognition from the sports authorities in Athens.

A Greek cricket championship, which only Corfiots ever contest, is held here annually under the aegis of the sports ministry, and an international cricket festival is a regular event. Matches on the earthen pitch that forms the central square of Corfu town are cheered on by enthusiastic crowds of up to 3,000, and a Corfiot and internationally qualified cricket coach, Spiros Anemoyiannis estimates that a record 300 young people are now active players.

"When we were young, we had to wait for old players to die before we could get on into the team," Anemoyiannis, interviewed in a tiny clubhouse with walls emblazoned with the emblems of visiting English teams said. "The problem now is finding more nets to practice in."

The British occupation of the island lasted from 1815 to 1864. Few trades remain just cricket and a soft drink like ginger beer. "Our ancestors saw the British playing cricket and they were jealous," Anemoyiannis said. "When the British left, we started playing a sort of cricket and soon after that a British colonel came out and showed us how to play properly."

Earlier this century, teams from visiting Royal Navy ships kept the island's players up to scratch. There visits are rarer now, but the islanders have made up for it by inviting teams from England, Malta, Cyprus, the Netherlands and even Kuwait.

Matches in Corfu are limited to 33 overs per side, but otherwise the international laws are followed to the letter. "The laws have been faithfully translated into Greek," Lakis Goustis, the treasurer of the Lord Byron cricketers, one of the two oldest clubs on the island, said.

Today's young Corfiot cricketers have the advantage of speaking better English than their fathers, whose knowledge of the language is sometimes confined to such terms as wicket, pad and 'maidy' (maiden)

"Young people just devour English-language cricket magazines", Lefteris Avgoustis, who acts as a liaison man for Corfu's cricketers with the central government in Athens, said. He has won a promise from Athens of Money for a grass pitch in the central square of Corfu town, which would eliminate some of the hard earth surface. The cricketers have resisted suggestions that matches be moved from the square.

Not far from the town, the English manager of the island's golf club complains that golf does not suit the Greek temperament. "We have only four Greek members", he said. This is not true of cricket. Anemoyiannis affirmed that while all sportsmen love their sport, the Corfiot *kriketistas* is more attached to his game than anyone else.

GOLF

McEvoy takes jungle path

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Peter McEvoy, twice an Amateur champion, survived a harrowing passage in the first round of the English championship at Wentworth yesterday before dispatching a 17-year-old Beaconsfield competitor, Frederick George, by 2 and 1.

McEvoy reckoned he was about 10 over par playing the 12th and 13th, or would have been had this been a stroke-play tournament. But once his ball had ricochetted off a tree against his bag, placed over his caddy's shoulder, he automatically lost that hole, without regard for what might have happened. McEvoy has never won the English and was desperate to repair this gap in his record. He could hardly have started less convincingly.

There was a remarkable sequence, as the press corps converged on him, when George played four successive shots and won three holes. It began with a putt for a birdie three at the 11th, to be followed by a splended tee-shot over the trees that stand sentinel across the 12th fairway. In reply McEvoy hooked into the jungle and after what seemed a generous allowance of time his ball was discovered, unfortunately as it turned out, in a creek.

He elected to play it but, with the ball well below his feet, he first contrived an air-shot and then thrashed the ball into the water. Now playing five, off a drop, he was still in the rough. He conceded, apparently unaware of the fact that he had already lost the hole. Giving him two more to reach the green and two putts, he would have taken 11.

At the next hole he hooked into a bush, hacked out, bumbled the ball 100 yards or so into a gully, when he picked out, pitched short and chipped long. George, meanwhile, had played two immaculate shots during brief pauses while he surveyed the extraordinary goings-on and, having the luxury of up to four putts to win the hole, he was not asked to putt out.

McEvoy, who had once been five up, was now back to one up. George hit a tree at the short 14th and Mcevoy, needing two putts for the hole, took three, after rolling his first 12 feet past.

It was enough to destroy the spirit of most golfers but McEvoy showed not a flicker of emotion, except for a fleeting smile as the comedy of the 12th was played out. Undeterred, McEvoy played two superb shots on to the 12th green (446 yards), and his young opponent, perhaps pressing a little, missed the green on the left.

The conventional five at the 17th, played with little regard for convention, gave McEvoy the match. Twice he hooked into the trees, perilously close to the out-of-bounds and twice the ball fell clear. He made the green in two more and holed from 15 feet.

Andrew Oldcorn, by contrast, moved smoothly into the second round. He played the first five holes in two under par and was already four up against Michael Wharton-Palmer. He turned five up, after winning a third hole in par at the ninth. Wharton-Palmer got two holes back with birdies at the 11th and 12th but a wasted two feet at the 13th put Oldcorn four up again and he halved the next two holes for the match.

Oldcorn feels that he is playing only marginally better than last year but his sparkling performance in the Walker Cup, when he won four points, has given him a new belief in himself and a new stature in the eyes of his opponents. He now warns them: "I'm not down here for a holiday, I am down here to win again."

Ted Dexter was another impressive winner, in his fortieth year. Andrew Fryatt, whom he beat 5 and 4 without losing a hole, stood almost in awe of his opponent afterwards. "That was some of the best golf I've ever seen", he said. "He's going to take some beating."

Dexter was well under par for the holes played, dropping a shot at the second and achievieng birdies at the fourth and 13th. He showed prodigious power with a drive and six-iron onto the fourth green, 501 yards with not a breath of wind to help him.

FIRST ROUND: C Brown bt P Snowden 3 and 2; C Beard bt P Betteridge 2 and 1; C Francis bt K Diss 3 and 2; M Yates by W Farrow 1 hole; P Hedges bt D Sewell 3 and 2; R Pritchard bt B Price 3 and 1; E R Dexter bt A Fryatt 5 and 4; A Brewer bt I Tilbrook 7 and 6; K Gough bt D Murphy 2 and 1; M Grimsey bt A Birkett 4 and 3; P Lovesey bt R Reed at 19th; K Dobson by M Blaber 1 hole; W Cooley by N McCormack 5 and 4; J Hawksworth bt G Thomas 2 and 1; M Lawrence bt W Grant 3 and 2.

D Turner bt R Mono, 2 holes; D Theobold bt L Pierce, at 21st; N Webber bt M Raynard, 2 and 1; N Taylor bt G Shaw, at 20th; P Banks bt S Williams, 2 and 1; R Roper bt S Westgarth, 4 and 3; S McKenna bt C Bessett, at 19th; I Sparkes bt T Foster, 5 and 3; G Coldwell bt G Krause, 1 hole; R Eggo bt S Greenwood, 1 hole; A Carman bt B Turner, 3 and 2; R Sloman bt J Tate, 3 and 2; D Gilford bt A Stewart, 3 and 2; D Godwin bt T Dossetter, 6 and 4; P McEvoy bt F George, 2 and 1; T Shingler bt A Lyddon, 4 and 3.

I Spencer bt J Ambridge at 22nd; A Oldcorn bt M Warton-Palmer, 4 and 3; I Mathewson bt P Snow, 5 and 4; K Weeks bt G Carter, 4 and 3; S Robson bt S Vardigans, 1 hole; J Mee bt D Hares, 3 and 2; G Griffiths bt M Tate, 4 and 3; M Westman bt J Nudds, 2 and 1; R Weedon bt A Stout, 3 and 2; P McMullen bt G Clayton, 6 and 5; T Greenwood w o, C Mitchell, scr; S Hamer bt M Wild 4 and 3.

AMERICA'S CUP: BRITISH HOPES IN BALANCE

Victory '83 engaged in crucial battle for survival

Newport, Rhode Island (Agencies).–The British entry Victory '83 battled for survival yesterday in a crucial race against the Australian yacht Challenger 12. It was a race which Victory '83 had to win to keep her chance alive. At the third mark she was ahead of the Australian boat by 44 seconds.

British hopes receded on Monday when the challengers' race committee deprived Victory '83 of the win she had achieved on Sunday and awarded the race to Canada I, whose crew had lodged a protest. The Canadians maintained that the two yachts had collided at the start of the 24.3 mile race.

The protest committee reported that the bow of Victory '83 had collided with the end of Canada I's boom. A spokesman for the Canadians said: "It was a port and starboard situation during the starting manoeuvres. I think video testimony, which the committee accepted, showed that quite clearly."

The decision pushed Canada I from third to second place in the standings and Victory '83 dropped from second to fourth. The British entry, thriving on the stronger winds of between 12 and 24 knots, won the race over the shorter 13 nautical mile course by 1 min 18 sec.

Canada 1, the most improved boat of the third round after being fitted with a new mast and sails, led for part of the race but a sequence of technical problems proved too big a handicap in the end. Australia II stayed clear of her rivals after a comfortable victory over France III.

On the American side Liberty now seems the most likely boat to defend the cup in September. Liberty beat Courageous (Twice a cup winner) by 15 seconds in a race which emphasized Liberty's capabilities in any weather. The two yachts raced in a whistling 25-knot easterly wind and a rough sea and Liberty won after falling behind Courageous around the first three marks.

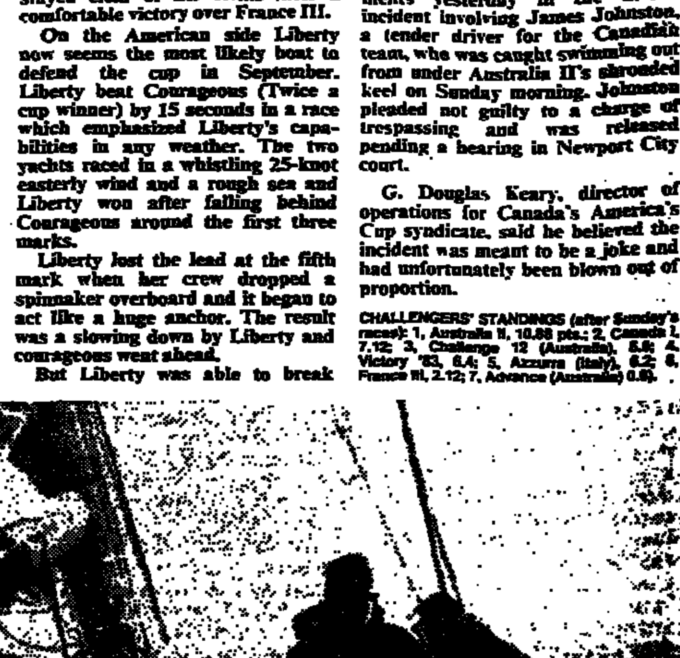
Liberty lost the lead at the fifth mark when her crew dropped a spinnaker overboard and it began to act like a huge anchor. The result was a slowing down by Liberty and courageous went ahead.

But Liberty was able to break through Courageous's cover on the final four and a half mile leg upwind and won the race. This was the first time that the New York Yacht Club's selection committee had sent American boats over the full 24.3 mile America's Cup course. This factor alone gave the race special significance.

There wer no further developments yesterday in the divers' incident involving James Johnston, a tender driver for the Canadian team, who was caught swimming out from under Australia II's shrouded keel on Sunday morning. Johnston pleaded not guilty to a charge of trespassing and was released pending a hearing in Newport City court.

G. Douglas Keary, director of operations for Canada's America's Cup syndicate, said he believed the incident was meant to be a joke and had unfortunately been blown out of proportion.

CHALLENGERS' STANDINGS (after Sunday's races): 1, Australia II, 10.88 pts.; 2, Canada I, 7.12; 3, Challenge 12 (Australia), 6.8; 4, Victory '83, 6.4; 5, Azzurra (Italy), 6.2; 6, France III, 2.12; 7, Advance (Australia) 0.8.




American hope: Liberty battles through choppy seas to beat Courageous

TENNIS

Wimbledon keeps its floodlights in dark

Wimbledon are insisting on no publicity for today's floodlit tennis experiment on the centre court. Four British internationals will play a series of matches during the evening as Thorn-EMI and Philips, who are vying for a prestige contract, demonstrate their lighting systems.

The All-England Club, however, made it clear in a statement yesterday that the media would not be welcome: "The two contractors are keen competitors and have pointed out that on-the-spot reporting could detract from the effectiveness of the experiment. The Club trusts that the media will respect its wishes to allow the experiment to be continued under conditions of commercial security".

However, the BBC will be present to evaluate the suitability of each system for broadcasting purposes. But they have given an undertaking not to show film or stills without "specific permission".

The All-England Club's chief executive, Christopher Gorringe, explained the thinking behind the floodlighting experiment: He said: "With the increased number of matches and the possible intervention of bad weather, there could be a possibility of finals not being completed by the end of the scheduled last day and for both economic and administrative reasons we would wish to avoid going into a third week. It must be stressed that this is purely and simply an experiment and that the result will have to be looked at".

Mr Gorringe added: "It is not the Club's intention to have day and night sessions, as in the United States championships. Neither have we come under any pressure whatsoever from American television to conduct this experiment".

Borg 'may make a comeback'

New York (Reuter) – Bjorn Borg is considering playing a few tournaments next year as a prelude to a possible comeback to try and regain his former world No 1 ranking, *New York Magazine* says in its current issue. Borg's agent, Bob Kain, was quoted as saying: "We've discussed his playing a couple of events next year. I do think he'll do a tournament here and there, and he'll see if he enjoys it. It's not the money. It's the competition he might miss. He's only 27 you know."

● WASHINGTON (Reuter): Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, the No 1 seed, reached the final of the Washington Classic by beating Mario Martinez of Bolivia, seeded 15, 6-3, 6-2. Clerc was helped by a number of unforced errors from Martinez. In the final he will meet Jimmy Arias of the United States.

Clerc broke the Bolivian's service three times in each set and he dominated the match with his accurate ground strokes

● HILVERSUM (AFP): Balasz Taroczy's run of five successive Dutch grand prix tournament victories ended when he lost in straight sets to Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia in the final. Smid, the third seed, beat the fourth-seeded Hungarian, who has won the tournament six times in all, 6-4, 6-4.

Warren no rabbit to Scott

By a Special Correspondent

The Scottish International, Robin Scott, made a surprise early exit from the tennis tournament sponsored by ESAB in Newcastle yesterday.

Scott was beaten in straight sets by Chris Warren, aged 19, a club player from Doncaster. Seeded No 8 in the £12,000 tournament, he went down 6-7, 4-6.

Harvey Slater, aged 17, from South Shields, has a formidable draw. He meets Rod Frawley in the second round today.

IN BRIEF

Jahan steps forward into England squad

There are two newcomers in the Squash Rackets Association squad to represent England in the coming world team championships, which was announced yesterday. Hiddy Jahn, the world ranked No 4 and British Open Runner-up in 1982 is included for the first time, having recently become a British citizen. He has fulfilled all the other eligibility criteria.

He has lived in England for more than 10 years, has an English wife and has never represented the country of his birth in the world team championships.

The other newcomer is Geoff Williams from Sussex, who had a series of excellent results last season.



Jahan: eligible

FENCING: West Germany won the men's team foil gold medal at the world championships in Vienna yesterday, defeating East Germany 9-4 in the final. A surprisingly strong Cuban team won the Bronze by beating Hungary.

BASKETBALL: China came from behind to score a surprising 74-66 win over Canada on Sunday in the ninth world women's championships in Brazil. The Chinese are now virtually certain to join the Soviet Union as one of the two group C qualifiers for the finals.

BOXING: Nino la Rocca, ranked third among the challengers for the vacant World Boxing Council welterweight championship, could have won the right to box for the title after retaining his unbeaten record in Rome on Sunday. He gained a clear points success in a 10-round bout against Pete Ranzani of the United States.

FOOTBALL: The Walsall midfield player, David Preece, who has had talks with Coventry City, has chosen to stay with the third division club. He signed a new two-year contract with Walsall yesterday after a meeting with the player-manager, Alan Buckley.

BADMINTON: Nora Perry has a kidney infection and will miss two leading events, the Alba Quartz tournament in Kuala Lumpar and the Indonesian Open in Jakarta next month. Karen Chapman, of Sussex, takes Mrs Perry's place, playing with Jane Webster in the doubles and with Thomas Kihlstrom, of Sweden, in the mixed doubles.

BOXING

Scot at top will sweep chimneys

Bay City, Michigan (AP) – Despite acting experience that includes a bit part in the film *Tough Enough*, Murray Sutherland, an Edinburgh-born former world light-heavyweight championship contender, plans to take up chimney-cleaning.

"I want to secure myself right now so that when I quit boxing I've got a good little business going," the 29-year-old Scot now living here, said. "I'm at the pinnacle of my career now – I'm not going to get any better."

Chimney-sweeping was Sutherland's first job the year he left school in Edinburgh at the age of 14. His father, an amateur boxer urged him to take up the sport.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Texas Rangers 3, Toronto Blue Jays 0; New York Yankees 2, Kansas City Royals 3; Milwaukee Brewers 8, Chicago White Sox 7; Detroit Tigers 4, California Angels 3; Baltimore Orioles 4, Oakland Athletics 3; Minnesota Twins 7, Cleveland Indians 5 (and 5-4); Boston Red Sox 6, Seattle Mariners 0.

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Toronto Blue Jays	54	39	.581	–
Baltimore Orioles	54	39	.581	–
Detroit Tigers	54	40	.574	½
New York Yankees	53	40	.570	1
Milwaukee Brewers	52	41	.559	2
Boston Red Sox	48	46	.511	6½
Cleveland Indians	39	56	.411	16

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago White Sox	48	46	.511	–
Texas Rangers	49	47	.510	–
California Angels	47	49	.490	2
Kansas City Royals	44	46	.489	2
Oakland Athletics	43	54	.443	6½
Minnesota Twins	40	58	.408	10
Seattle Mariners	37	61	.378	13

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 12, Philadelphia Phillies 4; Montreal Expos 7, Houston Astros 3; St Louis Cardinals 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 0; Cincinnati Reds 4, New York Mets 2; Chicago Cubs 5, San Diego Padres 2; Pittsburgh Pirates 3, San Francisco Giants 1 (and 5-8).

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh Pirates	48	46	.511	–
Montreal Expos	47	46	.505	½
St Louis Cardinals	47	48	.495	1½
Philadelphia Phillies	45	47	.489	2
Chicago Cubs	44	52	.458	5
New York Mets	35	61	.365	14

West Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta Braves	61	37	.622	–
L Angeles Dodgers	55	40	.579	4½
Houston Astros	50	46	.521	10
San Diego Padres	48	47	.505	11½
S Francisco Giants	48	49	.495	12½
Cincinnati Reds	44	53	.454	16½

GOLF

WILLIAMSBURG: Final leading scores: 276: C Peete 66,75,66,69. 277: T Norris 67,74,68,68. 278: H Sutton 67,66,68,77; L Wadkins 71,70,63,68. 279: R Lendrum 72,70,70,67; S Simpson 64,74,70,71. 280: B Lietzke 69,72,70,70. 281: T Watskopf 69,73,75,67; R Eastwood 69,74,70,68; C Strange 72,69,71,69; M Hatalsky 69,72,71,69; J Fought 72,71,69,69; J Chaffee 71,70,70,70; R Floyd 69,71,72,70; L Thompson 69,72,68,72. British score: 286: P Oosterhuis 69,73,74,70.

INDIANAPOLIS: Women's tournament: Final leading scores: 280: L Howe 67,67,76,70. 281: D Caponi 69,67,74,71. 284: K Permezel (Aust) 70,70,67,77. 285: B King 71,71,75,68; B Bunkowsky (Can) 74,73,69,69. 286: D White 72,70,75,69; A Miller 74,71,71,70; V Tabor 68,75,72,71. 287: P Rizzo 72,70,75,70. British scores: 301: C Panton, 75,77,70,79. 307: J L Smith, 72,77,79,79.

BALTIMORE: Final leading scores (US unless stated): 274: R Cochran, 71, 70, 66, 67. 275: T Snodgrass, 70, 69, 70, 66. 278: F Conner (Austria), 67, 71, 69, 69. 279: J Thomsen, 70, 70, 66, 73; G Archer, 71, 72, 65, 71. 280: J Sindelar, 72, 69, 68, 71; R Tway, 69, 70, 70, 71; M Wiebe, 75, 72, 63, 70. 281: K Zarley, 71, 77, 65, 68. 282: J Paschal, 75, 72, 65, 70.

CHASKA, Minnesota: Final leading scores: 288: R Funseth, 73, 71, 74, 70; W Casper, 73, 69, 73, 73. 290: M Barber, 72, 70, 78, 70. 291: G Wolstenholme, 71, 71, 78, 71. 292: P Thomson, 71, 75, 75, 71. 293: R DeVicenzo, 71, 70, 77, 75. 294: J Barber, 71, 74, 73, 76. 295: G Brewer, 76, 71, 74, 74. 296: C Sifford, 73, 72, 74, 77. 297: A Silvestrone, 75, 75, 75, 72. 298: C Dickinson, 72, 76, 77, 73; A Palmer, 73, 79, 75, 71. 299: H Johnson, 78, 75, 74, 71; C Green, 75, 77, 77, 70.

ATHLETICS

DUBLIN: Irish championships (winners only): Men: 200m: D O'Connor 23.14 sec; 1,500m: F O'Mara 3 min 44.11 sec; 110m Hurdles: R Miller 15.93 sec; 3,000m Steeplechase: L O'Brien 8 min 39.65 sec (championship record); High Jump: B Thierfelder 2.16m (championship record); Triple Jump: J Stapleton 14.33m; Discus: P Quirke 44.18m. Women: 200m: M Walsh 24.16 sec; 400m: C O'Shea 53.92 sec (championship record); 1,500m: M Joyce 4 min 18.9 sec; 400m Hurdles: M Barnwell 58.52 sec (championship record); Shot: M Walton 16.19m (championship record).

BASKETBALL

BRAZIL: Women's world championships: Group A (at Brasilia): South Korea 77, Cuba 67; Bulgaria 90, Peru 44. Group B (at Rio de Janeiro): Poland 73, Australia 66; Yugoslavia 90, Japan 58. Group C (at Porto Alegre): China 72, Canada 66; Soviet Union 117, Zaire 40.

HOCKEY

EINDHOVEN: Tour match: Netherlands U-21 1, Pakistan U-21 2.

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Vancouver Whitecaps 2, Team America 0; Toronto Blizzard 2, Seattle Sounders 1.

FENCING

VIENNA: World championships: Men's team foil: Final series, first round: Hungary bt Britain 9-6. Quarter-finals: West Germany bt France 9-7; Cuba bt Italy 9-6; East Germany bt Soviet Union 9-7; Hungary bt Poland 9-7. Semi-finals: West Germany 8, Cuba 6; East Germany 9, Hungary 5. Third place play-off: Cuba 8, Hungary 8 (Cuba win overall). Fifth place play-off: Italy bt Poland 9-6. Seventh place play-off: Soviet Union bt France 9-7. Final: West Germany bt East Germany 9-4. Women's team foil (British results): Group two: West Germany 9, Britain 1; China 9, Britain 7; Britain 9, Austria 5 (West Germany and China qualify).

TENNIS

WASHINGTON: Semi-finals: J L Clerc (Arg) bt M Martinez (Bol), 6-3, 6-2; J Arias (US) bt E Korita (US), 7-6, 6-3.
SOUTH ORANGE, New Jersey: Grand Masters Championship: Semi-finals: K Rosewall (Aus) bt R Krishnan (India), 6-4, 6-2; M Anderson (Aus) bt G Scott (US), 6-2, 6-3. HILVERSUM: Final: T Smid (CZ) bt B Taroczy (Hun), 6-4, 6-4.
ZURICH: Federation cup: Consolation competition: Semi-final: Soviet Union bt Peru 2-1.

POWER BOATS

MINNEAPOLIS: Champion Spark Plug Grand Prix: 1, R Molinari (It) Martini/Evinrude/Molinari, 9 pts; 2, J Sanders (US) Bunch/Johnson/Hodges, 6; 3, R Frost (GB) Trimite/Johnson/Burgess, 4. British placing: 6, R Jenkins Carlsberg/Evinrude/Burgess, 1. World Series positions: 1, Molinari, 39 pts; 2, C van der Velden, 27; 3, Jenkins 14; 4, Frost, 11.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

Tour Match:
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v New Zealanders (11.0 to 6.0)
Young Cricketers Tour:
Ealing: MCC v Australians
Minor Counties Championship:
Royston: Cambridgeshire v Bedfordshire; Lakenham: Norfolk v Cumberland; Ipswich: Suffolk v Hertfordshire; Brewood: Staffordshire v Northumberland; Chippenham: Wiltshire v Somerset II; Exmouth: Devon v Berkshire; Newport: Shropshire v Dorset.

OTHER SPORT

CROQUET: Cheltenham Tournament
GOLF: English Amateur Championship (at Wentworth)

ATHLETICS

Coghlan regains his mettle

Derek O'Connor, a student aged 18, completed a sprint double in the Irish athletics championships in Dublin on Sunday. He won the 100 metres in 10.80 seconds and the 200 in 21.25, but he will not go to the world championships in Helsinki next month.

"I would prefer to have the Olympic Games next year as my long-term objective," he said. "I may have to give up rugby in order to concentrate on running."

Eamonn Coghlan gained some consolation for a disappointing performance in Saturday's mile at Crystal Palace by returning home to win the 800 metres in 1min 48.24sec and recapture a title he previously held in 1981.

Bill Thaerfelder, an American on holiday in Cork, took the high jump title with a championship best leap of 2.16 metres and now wants to compete for Ireland. He said: "I have Irish grandparents and intend to switch sports allegiance."

● STOCKHOLM (AP) – The United States team take on five countries representing Scandinavia today without Carl Lewis and Evelyn Ashford. Lewis, who will try to win four gold medals (in the 100m, 200m, long jump and the 400m relay) in Helsinki, withdrew because of summer-school courses at the University of Houston. Miss Ashford, who broke the 100 metres world record recently, misses the meeting because she has a bad cold and a stomach virus.

Scotland recall beaten Huggan

John Huggan, beaten by Charlie Green in the final of the Scottish Amateur Golf Championship on Saturday, has been recalled to the Scotland team to meet Sweden at Leven on Friday August 5.

The 23-year-old Dunbar golfer returns to the international side along with George Barrie and David Carrick, but there is no place in the six-man team for the new Scottish strokeplay champion Gordon Murray, who has tended to fall foul of officialdom over the past few years.

TEAM: G Barrie (Callander), D Carrick (Douglas Park), J Huggan (Dunbar), G MacGregor (Glencorse), S McAllister (Elderslie), L Mann (Carnoustie). Reserve: G Murray (Ferenze).

Spectator hit

Indianapolis (Reuter) – Karen Permezel, the Australian golfer, slipped out of contention in the Mayflower Women's Classic at Indianapolis yesterday after unnerving herself by hitting a spectator in the face with her drive at the 12th hole. Lauren Howe won with an eight-under-par 280, a stroke ahead of her fellow American, Donna Caponi.

RACING: FIRST DAY OF GOODWOOD

Morse Pip can justify local Cup confidence

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Morse Pip is my selection to win the William Hill Stewards' Cup which, true to tradition, is the centrepiece on the first day of Goodwood's big five-day summer meeting. Morse Pip will be an enormously popular winner locally if he does succeed because he is trained within sight of the course by Syd Woodman who was Ryan Price's head lad for nine years before he decided to break away and train himself in East Lavant in 1969.

All the knowhow that he accrued working for Price at Findon has helped to see him established as one of the shrewdest men in the game today. So when he really fancies one of his runners it is time to sit up and take notice.

Woodman first told me that Morse Pip would be just the type to win the Stewards Cup back in May. When I reminded him of that conversation yesterday and inquired how his Stewards' Cup runner was, he retorted: "What do you mean my Stewards' Cup runner – my Stewards' Cup winner!"

Woodman's message that Morse Pip was alive and kicking rang out loud and clear: "I have had this race in mind for him all season and I am convinced that we now have him at his peak at precisely the right time". You cannot get much better encouragement than that.

The stable feel that Morse Pip would have finished much closer than three lengths behind Melindra in the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot if he had been drawn on the same side of the course as her. Now at four and five, respectively, they have been drawn right alongside one another and Woodman is more than hopeful that his horse will get his revenge.

At 16-1 he looks much better value than Melindra at five or six-one. At Royal Ascot Morse Pip had nothing to race with when the Wokingham came to the boil. but with Amorous, Little Starchy and Expressly Yours all drawn low, besides Melindra, he will certainly not lack company this time. Woodman envisages Morse Pip being able to track the quick starting Melindra and cutting her down in the sixth and last furlong.

Melindra will be attempting to emulate Calibina who was the last to bring off the Wokingham – Stewards Cup double. But she will be meeting Morse Pip on 7lb worse terms than at Ascot.

Morse Pip will be ridden by Ernie Johnson who has few peers among lightweight jockeys. Amorous, who finished sixth in the race won by Morse Pip at Salisbury earlier this month, is far from harshly treated with 7st 12lb when one recalls the way he beat Little Starchy and Mummy's Pleasure at Lingfield in June.

Roman Ruler is another whose chance cannot be overruled, especially if you happen to fancy Morse Pip. It was he who ran my selection so close at Salisbury. Roman Ruler is trained by Bill Wightman who masterminded Import's triumph in this same race in 1965.

Michael Stoute, who will be represented by Autumn Sunset, is another trainer to have already sent out a Steward's Cup winner once. His was Alphadamus who was basically responsible for getting him going on the path to fame and fortune in only his second year as a licence holder. Autumn Sunset is likely to be far better suited to the distance of today's race judged on how he won at York in June than the shorter distance over which he was subsequently beaten at Ascot.

No matter how he fares with Autumn Sunset Willie Carson should not leave the course emptyhanded as he has a first-rate chance of winning the Gordon Stakes on Russian Roubles who looked a trifle unlucky at Royal Ascot when he came on the scene late to chase home Shareef Dancer

With Shareef Dancer winning the Irish Derby and Hawa Bladi, Adonijah and Hot Touch, who finished third, fourth, and fifth, respectively, all running well in their subsequent races that form has worked out really well.

Russain Roubles has also won since then but his opposition in the Welsh Derby was anything but testing. With By Decree and John French in opposition now we will have another opportunity to assess the colt that John Dunlop rates so highly on firm ground.

In the New Ham Maiden Fillies Stakes Carson will be hoping for better things from Satinette who finished only eighth at Newmarket in the race won by Desirable for which she started favourite. But here I prefer Refill whose strong run into fourth place behind Chapel Cottage in the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket pointed to her doing even better over further.

Paul Cook will ride Refill for Ian Balding but he may also win the Oak Tree Stakes for the same stable, on Silverdip, whose two victories this season have been over this distance. It is about this time of the year that Henry Cecil's horses blossom in tune with the considerable array of colourful garments that he dons, whenever the sun shines, and Precocious will be long odds on to give the master of Warren Place a good start to the meeting by winning the Molecomb Stakes.

STATE OF GOING Goodwood: Good to firm. Redcar: Firm. Tomorrow Doncaster: Good to firm, straight course; Firm, on round course.



Russian Roubles: favoured by the fast conditions

Apprentices' incentive

A new European apprentice championship, featuring the leading apprentice jockeys from eight countries, and based on a 'grand prix' with all the competitors riding against each other in 15 special races in each of the eight countries, is to be launched later this year under sponsorship of Long John Scotch Whisky, *Dick Hinder writes.*

The first race of the series will be held at Phoenix Park on October 1, with the climax at Doncaster on November 5 with two races a limited handicap and a condition race. The continental rounds will be held in Denmark, Sweden, Spain, France, Italy and Germany.

The winner will receive the Long Golden Whip award, a trophy and an all-expenses paid working trip to a leading Australian stable. A pilot scheme was operated in a restricted form in France, Italy and Germany last year which was won by Billy Newes from David Parnell Ireland. As a prize they both spent a month in New Zealand on a working holiday.

Skilling breaks leg

The jockey Jock Skilling broke his right leg when his mount Sweet Savage fell at Newcastle yesterday.

Skilling fractured the leg when Sweet Savage dived through the running rail at halfway in the Boulmer Selling Handicap. The horse, thought to have suffered a heart attack, died a few minutes later.

● The Levy Board wants 'middle order' races to get more support from racecourses in 1984. Sir Ian Trethowan, announcing the board's £10,643 million prize money scheme for next year, said: "We have increased the basic daily rate for all courses. And we are urging them to use this money to boost middle order races. These are the races which we and the industry believe should be increased in value."

OLYMPIC GAMES

Samaranch: Soviet boycott 'unlikely'

Moscow (AP) – The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan-Antonio Samaranch, now says the Soviet Union is unlikely to boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics if NATO deploys new American missiles in Europe.

"I know the Soviet Union and I know sports in this country," Mr Samaranch, a former ambassador in Moscow for his native Spain, said at a Moscow news conference. "I know the word boycott does not exist in the Soviet Union.

"I also know very well that the Soviet Union always maintains that it is essential not to let politics mix with sport. Such interference is strongly objected to by the USSR and I believe that a strong team of the USSR as well as of other countries can participate in this international sporting festival of youth."

Mr Samaranch conceded, however, that "the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement depend to a considerable degree on the political situation" and said that the situation "might influence negatively" the 1984 Games.

Reports from Los Angeles last week quoted the IOC director, Monique Berlioux, as saying she and Mr Samaranch feared a Soviet boycott if American missiles are deployed in Europe later this year.

Mr Samaranch was in the Soviet capital for the opening of the eighth Spartakiad and to hold talks with leading Soviet sports officials, including the Soviet Olympic Committee chairman, Marat Gramov.

Answering other questions from Soviet and foreign reporters Mr Samaranch said:

● That the IOC would help all national Olympic committees by paying the expenses of six athletes per country entered in the 1984 Los Angeles Games and paying costs for 1,000 judges and referees.

● That chess, highly popular in the Soviet Union, was unlikely ever to become more than a "demonstration sport" at the Olympics.

● That a commission due to produce a study after the 1984 Games would be likely to streamline their programme, but without "major radical change".

● That a request to send a commission to South Africa with a view to revoking that country's 1971 expulsion from the IOC would be considered only after the 1984 Olympics.

● That "four or five" new countries would be accepted into the Olympic movement by the IOC when it meets at the winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, early next year.

Back in the USSR: Olympic answers from Samaranch

FOOTBALL

Burkinshaw carries on waiting for Hoddle

Glenn Hoddle is keeping Tottenham Hotspur waiting on his plans for next season. Keith Burkinshaw the Tottenham manager, had hoped to announce yesterday that Hoddle – a free agent at the end of this week – had agreed to stay at Tottenham. "It's a bit disappointing that it's not all signed and sealed," Burkinshaw said.

"I believe Glenn still has one club to talk to, but I'm optimistic that he will stay with us." Chris Hughton the Tottenham defender is also expected to sign a new contract this week.

Brighton and Hove Albion, the FA Cup finalists who were relegated to the second division last season, are looking for new sponsors. British Caledonian Airways, who have provided around £180,000 for the club in the last three years, have decided not to extend the agreement.

Charlie George, the former Arsenal, Southampton and England forward is to have a one-month trial with Coventry City. George aged 33, who has been playing in Hong Kong, is expected to join Coventry for pre-season training.

● Chris Nicholl, the 36-year-old Southampton and Northern Ireland central defender, joined Grimsby Town yesterday as assistant manager.

Bob Hatton, the 36-year-old Cardiff City forward has decided to retire after a career which has seen him play for Wolverhampton Wanderers, Bolton, Northampton, Carlisle, Birmingham, Blackpool, Luton and Sheffield United.

Chris Smith stakes his international claim

South Africa's early riser may wake to a new English dawn

The satisfaction felt by Chris Tavaré and Graeme Fowler at their double-century opening partnership in the first Test must have been matched by the gratitude of the selectors. They were able to defer a potentially embarrassing problem over the claims of Chris Smith, the Hampshire batsman for a place as an England opener.

The South Africa-born Smith, whose parents were born in England, is now eligible under the four-year residential qualification rule. There would be a certain irony if Smith were to fill a place previously occupied by Boycott and Gooch, who ruled themselves out of contention by playing in South Africa.

Although Smith's voice reveals his origins in every syllable, he has met the current requirement and says that, whatever might happen in cricket's volatile political climate, he is committed to a future in England, where he has now bought a house. "I had always set my sights on coming to England", he said. "I always wanted to play county cricket. I like living in the country and I made a commitment to England in 1980 and I will never go back on it."

Acclaimed

If there is already embarrassment since Allan Lamb, another South African, is a current member of the team, the problem may be exacerbated in two years' time. Then Smith's younger brother, Robin, who has already been acclaimed by Gordon Greenidge as the best white right-handed batsman in the world, also becomes eligible to play for England.

That three of England's first five batsmen may then speak with a South African accent is highly speculative, but Chris Smith is pressing his own claim every time he goes to the wicket. "If I get near 2,000 runs for the season I hope the sheer weight of runs will make some impression when they pick the touring team for the winter", he said. As he is now less than 600 runs away, his target by half way through next month may well have increased to 2,500.



Chris Smith: dedicated craftsman

If that suggests a certain single-mindedness it would not be a misleading impression, for behind's Smith's Californian surfer's looks and laid-back manner, there is an impression to his craft. Even now in winters in South Africa – which he tries hard not to call home – he spends three hours a day practising against a bowling machine in the net in the back garden, although Robin now uses the machine from 6am until breakfast time while he works out in a gymnasium.

The early morning habit was set early, when his father took him as a 10-year old to Grayson Heath, the former captain of Natal, whose reputation as a coach is increasingly widespread. He was a close friend of the family but insisted that if he was going to coach the young Smith he had to prove his desire by attending nets in the early hours of the morning.

Smith did so and now pays tribute to Heath, a former school teacher and psychology lecturer as well as an excellent cricketer, for his help. The disipline and the coaching have clearly served both brothers well.

Such single-mindedness recalls Boycott, and the comparison is also frequently made on their approach to batting. On good wickets the similarities of style and reliability as run-getters are striking. Hampshire's captain, Nick Pocock, is sure that Smith would be a prolific scorer in Test matches, saying that had Smith been picked for the Oval Test "it was evens that he would have scored a century".

The comparison with the sometimes notoriously slow Boycott is, of course, a compliment containing something of a double edge. Smith, nevertheless, is understandably pleased to be linked with one of the greatest practitioners of batsmanship. "I suppose the way I play my cricket is similar. I tend to occupy the crease for long periods, and I have got the concentration and the defensive technique to do so. I cut and drive a lot, too."

There have also been suspicions over the years that Boycott is not the best player in the world of fast, short-pitched bowling, and that is the one area too where reservations may exist about Smith's potential as an England opener.

Flattering

It is not a reservation which can be applied to Robin; the younger Smith, who combines the build of a Bolton full back *circa* 1950 with the face of a subaltern at the Somme, pounces upon anything short of a length with almost murderous relish. Anyone who saw the flat six which flew into the bushes at Uxbridge as he despatched a bouncer will have no doubt about Smith's ability. For a 19-year old it was quite breathtaking.

"I can't pull or hook like him because I don't see the ball so early. He picks it up fantastically quickly," Chris said. "I am not sure that you can say that he is the best batsman already, although it was very flattering that Gordon did, but I have certainly never seen another 19-year old like him. I can only compare him to Barry Richards. He is not as elegant perhaps, but he is a very efficient batsman. He is so strong that even his mishits go for four.

"He is very mature. He looks older than me – some say he acts older, too – and I think he has been hardened in Currie Cup cricket, which is very tough with a lot of verbal abuse."

Certainly unless disaster strikes it is difficult to see anyone preventing Robin claiming a Test place. His elder brother's claim is a strong one, too, and if he gets his 2,000 runs there will seem to be no good cricketing reason for his exclusion from the tour of New Zealand and Pakistan.

Peter Ball

Goodwood

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

Tote: Double 3.10, 4.10. Treble 2.30, 3.40 & 4.40.

[*Television (BBC2) 2.0, 2.30, 3.10 and 3.40 races*]

2.0 MOLECOMB STAKES (Group III: 2-Y-O: £13,228: 5f) (7 runners)

101 111 PRECOCIOUS (D) (Lord Tavistock) H Cecil 9-0 .... L Piggott 6

2.30 OAK TREE STAKES (3-Y-O Fillies: £9,021: 7f) (7)

3.10 WILLIAM HILL STEWARD'S CUP (Handicap: £24,790: 6f) (23)

firm, July 15. Hollywood Party (8-12) 2nd beaten 1½l to Hello Sunshine (rec 13lb) 15 ran. Newbury 7f h'cap, firm, July 16. Melindra (7-5) won nk from Milk Heart (gave 23lb) with Morse Pip (gave 3lb) 3rd beaten 2½l 27 ran. Ascot 6f h'cap, firm, June 17. Mel's Choice (8-7) 2nd beaten 5l to The Huyton Girls (rec 17lb) 8 ran. Haydock 5f h'cap, firm, July 2. Mummys Plesure (9-3) won nk from Gamblers Dream (rec 14lb) with Hollywood Party (rec 8lb) 3rd beaten nk nk (later disq) 19 ran. Newmarket 7f h'cap, good, July 5. Numismatist (9-5) won sh hd from Out Of Hand (rec 2lb) 9 ran. Nottingham 6f h'cap, firm, July 15. Shining Out (9-3) 2nd beaten nk to Tamdown Flyer (gave 3lb) 26 ran. Windsor 6f h'cap, good to firm, June 13. Wild Wild Wheels (9-7) 4th beaten 2l to Reggae (gave 3lb) 7 ran. Newmarket 5f h'cap, good to firm, July 16.

SELECTION: Melindra. Mel's Choice, each way.

3.40 GORDON STAKES (Group III: 3-Y-O: £18,688: 1m 4f) (5)

4.10 NEW HAM STAKES (2-Y-O maiden fillies: £4,545: 7f) (15)

4.40 CHARLTON HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £4,828: 1m) (18)

000000 BACK'HUS BOY (Mrs D Abbott) G Harwood 8-8 .... G Starkey 7
3212-12 FULL RAINBOW (D) (Sheikh Mohammed) M Stoute 8-8 .... W R Swinburn 3
1-00300 RANA PRATAP (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-8 .... G Sexton 12
312 PREGO (D) (R Sangster) B Hills 8-7 .... S Cauthen 6
304113 BUNDABURG (D) (Mrs R Garland) S Matthews 8-7 .... I Johnson 4
3-00120 OMINOUS (Lord McAlpine) R Smyth 8-6 .... S Whitworth 7 5
2-02121 TETRON BAY (D) (R Shannon) R Hannon 8-6 (5 ex) .... A McGlone 3 9
2-00400 SIDAB (C) (O Zawawi) W Musson 8-5 .... Paul Eddery 15
10-0010 SHADAN (A Afdhal) P Haslam 8-2 .... R Fox 18
0-03100 DEUTSCHMARK (CD) (R Bell) G Wragg 8-0 .... T Ives 11
40-1140 STAR OF A GUNNER (D) (J Neville) R Holder 7-12 .... E Johnson 10
40-1310 GALETZKY (D) (Mrs G Maloney) C Brittain 7-11 .... P Bradwell 5 17
4-31244 MERELY A SECRET (D) (C Karpidas) P Walwyn 7-10 .... R Hills 3 16

7-2 Prego, 9-2 Northern Script, 5 Full Rainbow, 6 Magnetic Field, 8 Riverside Artist, 10 Tetron Bay, 12 Merely A Secret, 14 Monetarist, 16 Back'hus Boy, Herodote, 25 others.

Goodwood selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Precocious. 2.30 Silverdip. 3.10 Morse Pip. 3.40 Russian Roubles. 4.10 Refill. 4.40 Prego.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Precocious. 2.30 Pig Tail. 3.10 Autumn Sunset. 3.40 John French. 4.10 Galignani. 4.40 Full Rainbow.

Redcar

Draw no advantage

2.15 JOLLY SAILOR HANDICAP (selling: £1,035: 6f) (20 runners)

2.45 SEA PIGEON HANDICAP (2,885: 1m 6f 160yd) (4)

3.15 LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (Apprentices: £944: 1m) (12)

0040-03 RAPID LAD (S Boraberry) J Spearing 5-8-11 .... M Fozzard 3 10
000140 ELARIM (R Cartwright) T Fairhurst 4-8-8 .... – 2
0-13000 TARLETON (D) (P Rohan) P Rohan 6-7-13 .... G Hughes 5 12
23-4300 CAP D'AZURE (Dr D Smith) S Norton 3-7-11 .... D Leadbitter 5 11
000031 GIBBON (D) (N Bycroft) N Bycroft 7-8-1 .... M Richardson 5 5
0000 TUGELA (Mrs G Weir) N Tinkler 4-7-9 .... – 6
000-300 HOLLY BUOY (R Wood) R Robinson 3-7-8 .... S Horsfall 4
04-0043 BELLE VUE (D) (R Hollinshead) R Hollinshead 10-7-7 .... – 3
0000-00 DUSTY PATH (Mrs D Hauxwell) W Bentley 5-7-7 .... S Griffiths 3 8
000/-00 ROBODEN (D Richards) J Spearing 5-7-7 .... S Wardrope 5 1

5-2 Morality Stone, 7-2 Rapid Lad, 11-2 Gibbon, 6 Elarim, 10 Tarleton, Belle Vue, 12 Cap D'Azure, 16 others.

3.45 REDCAR SILVER SALVER STAKES (2-y-o: £3,073: 7f) (8)

4.15 TEES MOUTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,337: 1m 1f) (8)

4.45 MARINE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,316: 1m 4f) (10)

5.15 SOUTH GARE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,545: 6f) (9)

1 REFUELED (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-1 .... D McKeown 3 6
00 HIGHEST TENDER (Havenwood Con's) K Stone 7-12 .... – 5

5-4 Refueled, 11-4 Forzando, 6 Newmarket Sausage, 15-2 Major Decision, 10 Ricca Girl, 14 Irish Guest, 20 others.

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Freedom Glory. 2.45 Prince Santiago. 3.15 Morality Stone. 3.45 Tha. 4.15 Gas Only. 4.45 Manx. 5.15 Refueled.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.45 El Capistrano. 4.15 Have Blessed. 4.45 Dame Ashfield. 5.15 Refueled.

Bath results

Going: hard

2.15 DAUNTSEY STAKES. (2-y-o: selling: £919: 5f 167yd)

SPARKLING SONG b f by Sparkler – Son of Gold (W Ponsonby) 8-7 .... T Quinn (8-1) 1
Brown Taw .... J Reid (11-4) 2
Strawella .... I Johnson (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £6.10. Places: £2.60, £2.20, ...

Newcastle

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Goodwood: 4.40 Full Rainbow. Redcar: 2.15 Naughty Twinkle. 5.15 Irish Guest.

Final University cricket averages

Oxford

Batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
R P Moulding	13	3	448	80*	44.80
A J T Miller	15	3	537	127*	44.75
R G P Ellis	15	2	551	103*	42.38
J G Varey	10	3	187	69*	26.71
R G Heseltine	10	1	176	40	19.55
K A Haynes	4	0	62	45	15.50
J G Franks	7	0	98	29	14.00
H T Rawlinson	9	2	91	24	13.00
M R Cullinan	3	2	55	27	9.16
G J Toogood	6	0	48	18	8.00
J D Carr	7	1	45	18	7.50
A H K Small	6	1	24	13*	4.80
M D Petchey	6	0	21	18	3.50
J R Turnbull	7	4	5	5*	1.25

Also batted: R Edbrooke, 0, 71; R P Gibault, 7, 0; J R Chesser, 0, 11; D Harrison, 1, 8; M Lawrence, one match, did not bat.
* Not out.

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
K C Hayes	33.5	10	124	8	15.50
J R Turnbull	130	34	424	12	35.33
A H K Small	70	17	222	5	44.40
H T Rawlinson	154.5	31	626	14	44.71
J D Carr	155	45	445	9	49.44
M D Petchey	206.2	36	804	12	67.00
J G Varey	77	10	316	3	105.33

Also bowled: R G P Ellis, 22, 6, 82, 0; R P Moulding, 9.4, 0, 22, 0; M Lawrence, 6, 1, 36, 0.

Cambridge

Batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
R J Boyd-Moss	19	0	733	139	38.57
T S Curtis	20	3	506	92	29.76
K I Hodgson	15	5	272	47	27.20
S P Henderson	19	3	409	90	25.56
S J G Doggart	18	5	323	70	24.84
G Pathmanathan	13	1	263	64	21.91
P G Roebuck	7	3	82	31*	20.50
D W Varey	20	1	342	65	18.00
C C Ellison	6	2	49	21	12.25
I A Odendaal	6	1	56	21*	11.20
T A Cotterill	12	3	81	22	9.00
A J Pollock	9	2	38	14*	5.42
S G P Hewitt	7	2	9	6	1.80

Also batted: A G Davies, 0, 0; R W M Palmer, 0.
* Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
C C Ellison	56.4	17	153	7	21.85
R J Boyd-Moss	70	18	217	8	27.12
A J Pollock	230.2	49	750	21	37.71
T A Cotterell	273	67	758	17	44.58
P G Roebuck	75.5	17	269	6	44.83
T S Curtis	40	6	144	3	48.00
S J G Doggart	285.2	60	844	12	70.33
K I Hodgson	297	75	871	12	70.33

Also bowled: S P Henderson, 13-3-66-1; R W M Palmer, 12-0-75-1.



Legal Appointments

also on page 22

Assistant Solicitor, Hong Kong

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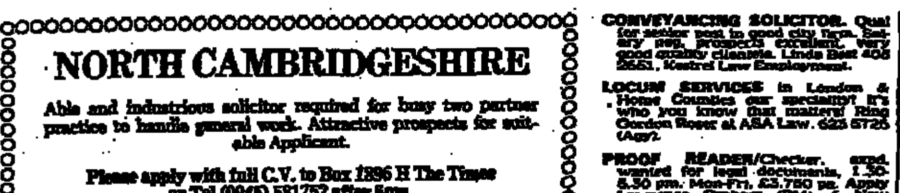
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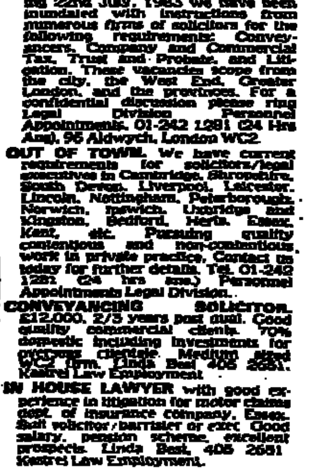
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Please send a full c.v. no later than Monday 1 August 1983, to:–



Peter Fiske,
Personnel Officer,
Thames Television Limited,
149 Tottenham Court Road,
London W1P 9LL.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

..(JESUS) prayed, saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless not my will, but thine be done. (St. Luke 22: 41,42)

BIRTHS

BACK - on July 23rd at St. Albans' City Hospital to Jenni (née Newman) and Stephen a son Alexander James.

BEST - On July 15th, 1983 to Penny and John a second son, Crispin. A brother for Pippa and Tobias.

DEATHS

MAKOUI - On July 21 at Fonthill Gifford, Danny, aged 20, beloved son of Eddie and Gillian Bayat... Funeral at Wardour Chapel... at 11 am, Friday, July 29...

MARDEN-KING. - On ... peacefully at Winchester, Richard, much loved father, grandfather and friend. Funeral ... flowers contact Steel and ... Winchester Tel. (0962) ...

McNEILL - JAMES ... peacefully, aged 80, of ... Penrhyndeudraeth, ... Saturday July 23. Dear ... Jean and father of Ian, ... Patrick, Desmond and ... Requiem mass at Porthmadog ... Catholic Church on Tuesday ... 3.00 pm, followed by ... Llanfrothen Churchyard ... Garden flowers only. Donations ... Cancer Research. A memorial ... will be announced later.

MIDDLETON. - On July 21, 1983, suddenly in hospital Helen ... Charminster, Cranesway ... Southsea. Beloved wife ... Leslie. Cremation Thursday ... at 11.15 am. at Portchester Crematorium. Family flowers only, no letters please.

MOIR Very suddenly at home on July 22nd 1983, Duncan Wilson ... husband of Lyn (née Rossi) ... of Donald and Katy. Funeral ... no flowers.

OATES - Peacefully at home ... Gledhow Park Grove, Leeds ... Chris Oates, beloved husband of Brigid, and loving ... Rosamund and George.

OSBORN - on July 19th ... Lionel Rouse 8th Baronet ... has taken place privately ...

PENNY. - On Friday, July 22 ... Penny of The Spinney, ... wife of the late Raymond ... mother for Catharine, ...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HIGH SEASON HOLIDAY BARGAINS

		Inclusive holidays (flight & accom) 1 wk	2 wks	Return Flights
Rhodes Kos	27 July	£169	£234	£129
Greek Islands Sicily	29.30 7 6.13 8	£184	£224	£139
Algarve, Spain, France	30.31 7 6.13 8	£174	£217	£119
Crete, Lesbos	31 7 1 8 9-8	£185	£227	£149
Corfu	1.8.15 8	£167	£209	£159
Rhodes Kos	3.10.17 8	£194	£252	£149

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Rhodes Kos	27 July	£169	£239	£129
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Holidays inclusive of accommodation in villas, apartments, hotels and tavernas, and flight from various airports subject to supplements and availability.

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Legal Appointments

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

GESTETNER HOLDINGS PLC

The directors today declared an interim dividend payable on 14th September in respect of the financial period ending 5th November 1983 of 2% to dividend shareholders and 0.28% to capital shareholders registered at the close of business on 12th August. Capital shares will be allotted on 26th August to capital shareholders and despatched on 23rd September.

Holders of bearer shares should lodge coupon 116 with Barclays Bank PLC (Securities Services Department), 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH. Dividend shareholders should lodge three clear days before 14th September for dividend. Capital shareholders should lodge (with allotment instructions) on or after 14th September for 0.28% dividend and new capital shares.

R. L. E. LEWIS
Secretary.

Tottenham, N17.
22nd July, 1983.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details.

6.30 Breakfast Time introduced by Nick Ross and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; Don Hoyle's gardening hints between 8.30 and 9.00; and horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 Champion the Wonder Horse* helps to ward off a Red Indian uprising (r). 9.25 Jackanory. Rosalind Ayres reads part two of The Secret Garden, by Frances Hodgson Burnett (r). 9.40 The Amazing Adventures of Morph introduced by Tony Hart (r). 9.45 Why Don't You . . . ? Ideas for young people at a loose end. 10.10 Closedown.

1.00 News After Noon with Michael Cole and Noreen Bray. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 1.27 Regional News. (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30 Bod. A See-Saw programme for the very young with the voices of John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson (r). 1.45 Mr Smith's Rock Garden Geoffrey Smith explains how to build and plant a rock garden that has something of interest all year round (r).

2.10 Family Portrait. The life of the de Grey family of Merton Hall (r). 2.50 All I Ask is a Tall Ship. A documentary about the training of the amateur crew of Norwegian sail-training ship, Sorlandet (r). 3.40 Home on Sunday. Cliff Michelmore in conversation with Monsignor Daniel Martin Spraggon, resident Roman Catholic priest on the Falklands (shown on Sunday). 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2. 4.45 Battle of the Planets. Cartoon science-fiction adventures. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Eureka Jeremy Beadle with the stories behind the discoveries of the asprin, ice-cream cones and the umbrella.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide.

6.55 The Wonderful World of Disney. Hayley Mills reveals the secrets of Disney's animation department.

7.45 The Freddie Starr Showcase. From the Harrogate Centre the energetic entertainer introduces special guest Shakin' Stevens and lesser known names including Gerry Brown, Sharon Benson and Second Image.

8.30 Only Fools and Horses. Del and Grandad are thrown into a panic when Rodney falls in love with a policewoman (r).

9.00 News with Frances Coverdale.

9.25 Documentary: Black. Nick Ross examines racism in Britain (see Choice).

10.15 Dean Martin's Comedy Classics introduced by Orson Welles. A compilation of American television comedy shows staring Dean Martin. Among the supporting cast are Frank Sinatra, Peter Falk and Marty Feldman (r).

11.03 News headlines.

11.05 Flamingo Road. When the gambling lobby is opposed by the press it resorts to dirty dealing but this leads to some unexpected events. Starring David Selby and Howard Duff as the villains and Woody Brown and Peter Donat as the pinnacles of the press.

11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.58; sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Chris Tarrant in Blackpool talks to Keith Harris and Orville at 6.50 (the first of the morning's five visits); a review of the morning's papers at 7.05; pop music at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; inside the Beverley Sister's houses at 8.05; a preview of the day's television at 8.35; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 8.50; Roland Rat in Cardiff at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News headlines followed by Sesame Street 10.25 Rwanda. A contrast between the ancient and modern ways of life in the African country 10.40 Natural Roots. How vegetable and animal life developed in the Arctic 11.05 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. An amphibian race plot to capture the Seaview but the brave Admiral Nelson thwarts their evil enterprise (r) 11.50 Cartoon Time. The Smokey Factory.

12.00 Moschops. Adventures of a puppet dinosaur 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of Billy and the Wolf (r) 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Miracles Take Longer. Part two of the drama set in a community advice service centre 2.00 A Plus. The first of three programmes from the Thaxted, Essex, Music Festival. On the programme today are the organiser Michael Snow and Spanish guitarist, Juan Martin.

2.30 Lady Killers. The trial of Amelia Dyer, a foster mother who, in 1895, was accused of strangling children. Starring Joan Sims (r) 3.30 Private Benjamin. Colonel Cooper's roses are dying. The rookie private is detailed to find out why.

4.00 Moschops. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Cartoon Victor and Maria in The Cherry Tree 4.20 Hold Tight. A new series of fun and games and quizzes for young people 4.45 CB TV–Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 Robin's Nest.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.35 Crossroads. Kath Brownlow learns of Percy Dobson's feelings.

7.00 The Video Entertainers, introduced by John Hamp. Variety featuring established and less well known performers. Topping the bill are Peter Skellern and Helen Shapiro.

7.30 The Streets of San Francisco. Petty crook Eddie Loughlin robs a tobacco shop and finds that not only are the police on his tail but also a gang of hoodlums.

8.30 Don't Rock the Boat. Comedy series about the boatyard-owning Hoxton family.

9.00 Storyboard: Inspector Ghote Moves In, by H. R. F. Keating. The first in a new series of six plays introduces the quiet Indian sleuth who uncovers a mystery in his own lodgings.(See Choice)

10.00 News.

10.30 Against the Grain. An examination of how our countryside is changing thanks to subsidies being given to farmers for growing foodstuffs we do not need.

11.30 Simon and Simon. The detective brothers are hired by a bank manager to track down a teenager who has cracked the bank's automatic serving service.

12.25 Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt.

Sam Dastor as Inspector Ghote: ITV 9.00pm

CHOICE

● The racialism faced by blacks in Britain today is vividly displayed in tonight's documentary BLACK (BBC 1 9.25pm). With the invaluable help of archive film, most of which has been seen in a Brass Tacks report on discrimination, the programme traces Britain's racial bigotry from the 1810 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, with Griff Rhys Jones as the supposedly upright author of the entry describing a negro as 'an awful example of the corruption of man left to himself' Elsewhere there are other shaming reminders of the past with 30-year-old interviews with trade union officials spouting conflicting reasons for not employing blacks and an account of how Smethwick was won by the Tories in 1964 by Peter Griffiths with a unashamedly anti-black campaign. With examples of how easy it is to make children racialist and young black actors illustrating the kind of experiences met by blacks today, the programme pulls no punches and, disturbingly, holds little hope for the future.

● A strong cast has been gathered for the first play in the six-strong Storyboard series, INSPECTOR GHOTE MOVES IN (ITV 9.00pm), a light mystery comedy by H. R. F. Keating featuring Sam Dastor as the gentle Indian police inspector who, in the nick of time prevents fraud. Alfred Burke has a wonderful time as the dotty, former Indian Army, Colonel Bressingham, hamming it up beautifully as Ghote's London host, with Irene Worth as Bressingham's devious (with good intent, naturally) wife. They are strongly supported by Zohra Segal as the Bressingham's gnarled old Indian retainer, whose facial expressions speak far more words than she.

● University lecturer Mavis Hampson's second play for radio GOLDEN (Radio 4 3.00pm) stars Dinsdale Landen and Jennifer Hilary as Peter and Nancy. Peter is an extremely talented musician with charm and a drink problem, Nancy is his girlfriend of a number of years. The play traces the events leading to Peter's parents Golden Wedding anniversary, an event that casts doubts into Nancy's mind about whether or not her sacrifices for Peter have been worthwhile.

● For cricket lovers it could be ten minutes well-spent when, JUST AFTER FOUR (Radio 4 4.00pm). Fred Trueman reminisces about some of the amusing incidents in his career.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Surrealist Painting 6.30 Biology: The Vertebrate Kidney 7.20 Falling Leaves and Beating Hearts 7.45 Sanctions and Rhodesia: 4. Closedown at 8.10.

10.30 Play School For the under fives, presented by Carol Chell and Ben Bazell. The story is Old Winkle and the Seagulls, by Elizabeth Rose 10.55 Closedown.

1.45 Glorious Goodwood. Live coverage of four races, introduced by Julian Wilson: the Molcombe Stakes (2.00); the Oak Tree Stakes (2.30); the William Hill Stewards Cup (3.10); and the Gordon Stakes (3.40). 3.55 Closedown.

5.10 Basic Education for Adults. An Open University production that examines some ideas about community-based education (r).

5.35 SOS Coast Guard* Episode seven of the gripping adventure yarn about an heroic coast guard and his epic battles with an evil munitions expert.

5.55 The Great Egg Race introduced by Charlotte Allen. Teams representing East Midland Electricity, Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory and Newcastle University have the problem of devising a handy kitchen implement (r).

6.25 Museum of the Year. The first in a new series to find the best of recently opened museums or new galleries of established museums. From over 40 entries the panel have whittled it down to six, two of which will be examined on the next three evenings. Tonight's museums are the Sheffield Industrial Museum and the Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow.

6.55 Six Fifty-five. Schoolgirls are the topic tonight with Sally James talking to the cast of the successful schoolgirl yarn Daisy Pulls It Off, playing at London's Globe Theatre.

7.30 News summary with subtitles.

7.35 Open Space. Chingari – The Spark. A documentary that examines the Bradford Asian textile workers' fight to eliminate sweat shops in West Yorkshire.

8.05 Arthur Negus Enjoys. A new series in which Mr Negus visits his favourite houses. Tonight, with pottery enthusiast Henry Sandon, he is at Littlecote House, a Tudor residence in Wiltshire.

8.30 Backstairs at the White House. Part three. The Hoovers and the Roosevelts seen through the eyes of the Head Maid and her daughter.

10.05 Top Crown. The first quarterfinal in the BBC 2 Invitation Pairs Crown Bowling Tournament.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.40 Open University: The Pure Gamete 12.05 Logarithmic and Exponential Functions. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

5.15 Years Ahead. The main topic today is incontinence and the programme includes a film about the work of the Incontinence Rehabilitation Unit at Birmingham's Dudley Road Hospital where patients learn to manage their condition. This film is followed by a studio discussion between agony aunt Claire Rayner, Dee Ellis, continence adviser from Hammersmith and John Allfrey of Age Research. On a lighter note Brian Johnston reports on archery expert George Brown who once shot Lord Olivier in the leg; and a visit to the waxworks at Windsor Railway Station.

6.00 A Veiled Revolution. The first of three films that examine the status of Arab women today. Egyptian women are the subject of today's programme which looks at possible reasons for the renaissance of the veil that women fought so hard to discard in the 1920s are examined. From the complex answers of those women interviewed it is plain that the desire to wear the veil is not plain traditionalism.

6.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show*. A cosy dinner party for four is enlivened by an unexpected fifth guest at the Petrie household.

7.00 Channel Four News presented by Peter Sissons and Sarah Hogg. News headlines at 7.30 and business news at 7.35 is followed by Stephen Phillips's Arts Focus which explores the world's richest museum, the Getty Museum in Malibu, California.

7.50 Comment. With a personal view on a subject of topical importance is Bill Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

8.00 Brookside. Bobby is worried about the uncertain future for the factory and toys with the idea of finding lucrative work abroad for a short while.

8.30 For What It's Worth. Consumer affairs programme introduced by David Stafford and Penny Junor. The last programme in the series investigates a Birmingham secretarial and beauty college; the cost of cross channel ferries; and what could happen if you put up your house as security for a loan. In addition there is a Which? report on car back seat safety.

9.00 Film: Having Babies (1978) starring Desi Arnaz Jr and Adrienne Barbeau. The story of four couples who opt for the birth of their child by the "natural" Lamaze method. Directed by Robert Day.

10.50 Eastern Eye. Magazine programme for Britain's Asian communities. The main subject tonight is arranged marriages and the effect the four-year ban on men arriving in this country to marry British women has had to the tradition of arranged marriages.

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.20 Your Letters 7.25, 8.25 Sport 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News, Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Vegetarian and Wholefood Cookery. Gail Duff, a cookery writer, and Jackie Applebee, a teacher of wholefood and vegetarian cookery, answer listeners' questions about the 'health' foods increasingly available in the shops. Judith Chalmers is in the chair for today's programme, which is a Woman's Hour production.
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Dear Tobes' by James Andrew. Read by Tony Roper.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre 'The Big Wheel' by Nan Woodhouse. The story of a pensioner's seaside dream. With Paula Tilbrook and Kathleen Helme (r)†.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer Affairs.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983. West of England (Round 2)†. 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Avon cosmetics representative Les Hutchinson is interviewed. Also an item on coming to terms with redundancy.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre 'Golden' by Mavis Hamson. Dinsdale Landenand Jennifer Hillary in a play about a golden wedding anniversary party†.
4.00 Just After Four. Fred Trueman's cricket memories.
4.10 Gospel Truth. Kenneth McLeish traces the life history of his great-grandfather, Herbert Willmen.
4.40 Story Time: 'Tulku' by Peter Dickinson ((7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Radio Active†.
7.00 News; The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 The Anatomy of a Retirement with Harry Soan, a former farmer.
8.05 File on 4.
8.35 Transformations. How Shakespeare's Othello developed into the hero of Verdi's opera 'Otello'. Jonathan Miller with extracts from both works.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Sound sculpture exhibition at the Barbican. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Around the World in 25 Years with Johnny Morris (r).
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'I'm the King of the Castle' by Susan Hill (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England VHF with if above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Asian Links 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 20th Century Music 11.50 Open Forum: Students' Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert. Spohr (Concertante in G) Mozart (Nos so piu, from Marriage of Figaro) Beethoven (Cello Sonata in A, Op 69 – Tortelier and Maria de la Paul.
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Dvorak (Bagatelles, Op47) Fauré, Suk (Symphonic Poem, Op 26). Fauré works include the song Poème d'un jour, Op 21 (Ian Partridge, tenor. †
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. William Byrd. A selection of consort songs, madrigals, anthems and instrumental music from Byrd's middle years. The works include the Pavan and Galliard, The Passing Measures, Played by Christopher Hogwood.†
10.00 Milhaud: The Boston SO play the Suite provencale, and Thomas Blees (cello) with the Luxemburg Radio Orchestra, play the Suite cisalpine. On records.†
10.35 Piano trios. The Raphael Trio play the Haydn Trio in E Flat major, HXV 29 and the Brahms Trio in C minor, Op 101.†
11.20 Schumann Songs: with Stephen Varcoe (baritone) and Roger Vignoles (piano). The items include Mein Wagen rollet langsam, Op 142, No 4 and the 12 songs to poems by Justinus Kerner, Op 35.†
12.15 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: the Elgar Introduction and Allegro for strings; and the Rachmaninov Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini (soloist Peter Donohoe).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part 2. A performance of the Tchaikovsky Symphony No 4 in F minor (from Spectrum Arena in Warrington).†
2.00 Music for Wind. Start of a new series. The items include the Philip Jones Ensemble playing Hindemith's Morning Music; Rossler's Parthia in F (Pour la chasse); and Grieg's Funeral Music for Rikard Nordraak. Also, Strauss's Serenade Op7.†
2.50 Gabrieli String Quartet: performances of Mozart's quartet in G, K387; Webern's Six Bagatelles for string quartet, Op 9; Puccini's I crisantemi and, at 3.40, the Verdi String Quartet in E Minor (given during the 1983 Cheltenham Festival of Music).
4.10 Delius. The London Symphony Chorus, with John Shirley-Quirk (baritone) perform Appalachia. With the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. British music of the war years.†
6.30 Bristol University Singers: includes Walton's Where does the uttered music go?; the first broadcast performance of Adrian Beaumon's Jubilate Deo.†
7.00 Haydn Piano Sonatas: James Walker plays the Sonata in C, HXV1 7 and the Sonata in E flat (L17).†
7.30 Proms 83: (see panel).
8.30 Livings. Anthony Thwaite introduces the first of seven programmes on poems about professions and trades. Tonight: clergymen.
8.50 Proms 83: Part 2. Dvorak (see panel).†
9.45 Nash Ensemble: with Penelope Walmsley-Clark (soprano). The works include Beethoven's Piano Trio in C minor, Op 1 No 3; Weber's Three lieder Op 15; Weber's Five Canons. Op 16; and the Brahms Clarinet Trio in A minor, Op 114.†
11.15 News.
Open University: 6.35am-6.55 A Marxist Testimony.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Maconchy: Music for Strings (1st performance). Rachmaninov: Piano concerto No 4 in G minor (Howard Shelley, soloist).
8.50 Dvorak: Symphony No 6 in D major. BBC Philharmonic, conductor Edward Downes. Radio 3.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 p.m. and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00 a.m. 8.00, 1.00 p.m., 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.0 Colin Berry† 7.30 Ray Moore† 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00pm Music While You Work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02 Sports Desk 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk 5.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results 7.28 Cricket Desk 7.30 The American Showmen† 8.30 Folk On 2† 9.30 Albert and Me† 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 Where Were You in 62? 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Big Band Special† 1.30 String Sound† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music†

Radio 1

5.00 Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.00 Tony Blackburn with the Radio 1 Roadshow in Southport 12.30 Newsbeat 12.45 Mike Smith 2.00 Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 Frontline 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel 12.00 midnight Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Divertimento. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Towers of Trebizond. 8.30 Songs of an English Summer. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Second Hearing. 10.15 Persona Grata. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 A Musical Offering. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Clayton's Zodiac. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Europe's Untidy Peace. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.30 Persona Grata. 5.45 Wagner's Ring. 5.15 Letter from London. 5.25 Paperback Choice. 5.30 Women in Love. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Off the Label. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britian. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Brahms Miniature. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britian. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Second Hearing. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC 1

Wales: 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 3.40-4.18 Songs of Praise. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 11.55 News and Weather; Scotland: 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 News and Weather; Northern Ireland: 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene about Six. 11.55 News and Weather; England: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 12.00 Close.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.45 Tarzan. 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 3.30-4.00 Clegg's People. 5.15-5.45 Robin's Nest. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.30am Once Upom A Time . . . Man. 10.55 European Folk Tales. 11.10-12.00 Cities: Sydney. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Survival. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Boat Show. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.25am Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.30 Freetime. 10.55 Central Sport. 11.10-12.00 Country Practice. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Robin's Nest. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 News. 11.35 Astronauts. 12.50am House Calls. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30am Once Upon a Time. . . Man. 10.55 Dick Tracy. 11.00 3-2-1 Contact. 11.25 Secret Valley. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Spice of Life. 3.30-4.00 Car Along the Pass (Arthur Lowe). 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.40 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Nature of Things. 11.15 Cartoon. 11.25 Sport Billy. 11.45-12.00 Enchanted House. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Robin's Nest. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 11.30 Corries and Other Folk. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 10.25 Once Upon A Time. . . Man. 10.50 Poseidon Files. 11.40-12.00 Laurel And Hardy*. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Shine On Harvey Moon. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbilies. 6.00-6.35 Coast To Coast. 11.30 House Calls. 12.00 Company Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts. 12.00-12.10pm Moschops. 12.30-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 3.30 Survival. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Boat Show. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. 7.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 Ganster Chronicles. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV As London except: Starts. 10.25am Zoom The Dolphin. 10.55 Adventures Of The Mouse On Mars. 11.00 Nature Of Things. 11.25 Abbott And Costello Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 3-2-1 Contact. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Chitnz. 5.15-5.45 Definition. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Video Entertainers. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 Leeds Folk Festival. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00-6.35 Wales At Six.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am History Makers. 10.50 Adaptation to Ocean Environments. 11.05 Joe 90. 11.30 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 11.55-12.00 Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 11.30 Crown Green Bowling. 12.00 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am In Search of . . . 10.50-12.00 Colt Comrades: Hopalong Cassidy. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Shine On Harvey Moon. 5.15 Tales at Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Take The High Road. 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 International Darts. 12.05am Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Fialabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.30 Film: Perfect Understanding (Gloria Swanson). 4.55 Pila-pala. 5.00 Chwarae Bach? 5.30 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.25 Get Smart. 6.55 Gair yn ei bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 Elinor. 8.45 Green Tie on the Little Yellow Dog. 9.15 Fine Romance. 9.45 Music in Time. 10.45 Ear to the Ground. 11.40 Tudor Face. 12.10am Gair yn ei bryd. 12.15 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 10.50 Poseidon File. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Royal Family. 5.15-5.45 Robin's Nest. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am Day Ahead followed by Sesame Street. 10.30 Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Falcon Island. 11.05 History of the Grand Prix. 11.30-12.00 Friends of my Friends. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 11.30 News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Film: Perfect Woman. Comedy. 11.50-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 11.30 House Calls. 12.00 Creation, Recreation. 12.05 Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

TUC tells Labour to stop squabbles

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Unions yesterday moved to quell public squabbling among contenders for the Labour Party leadership, and to keep their election circus well away from the forthcoming Trades Union Congress.

At the first meeting of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee since the general election, Mr David Basnett, chairman of the joint grouping, and of Trades Unions for Labour Victory, appealed to the candidates to subordinate personal differences and concentrate their attack on the Conservatives.

His intervention was followed by a second plea from Mr Mastyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, that the leadership rivals should steer clear of Blackpool when the TUC conferences takes place in early September.

He voiced the unspoken fears of the unions that Labour's political infighting will almost totally eclipse the weighty deliberations of Congress

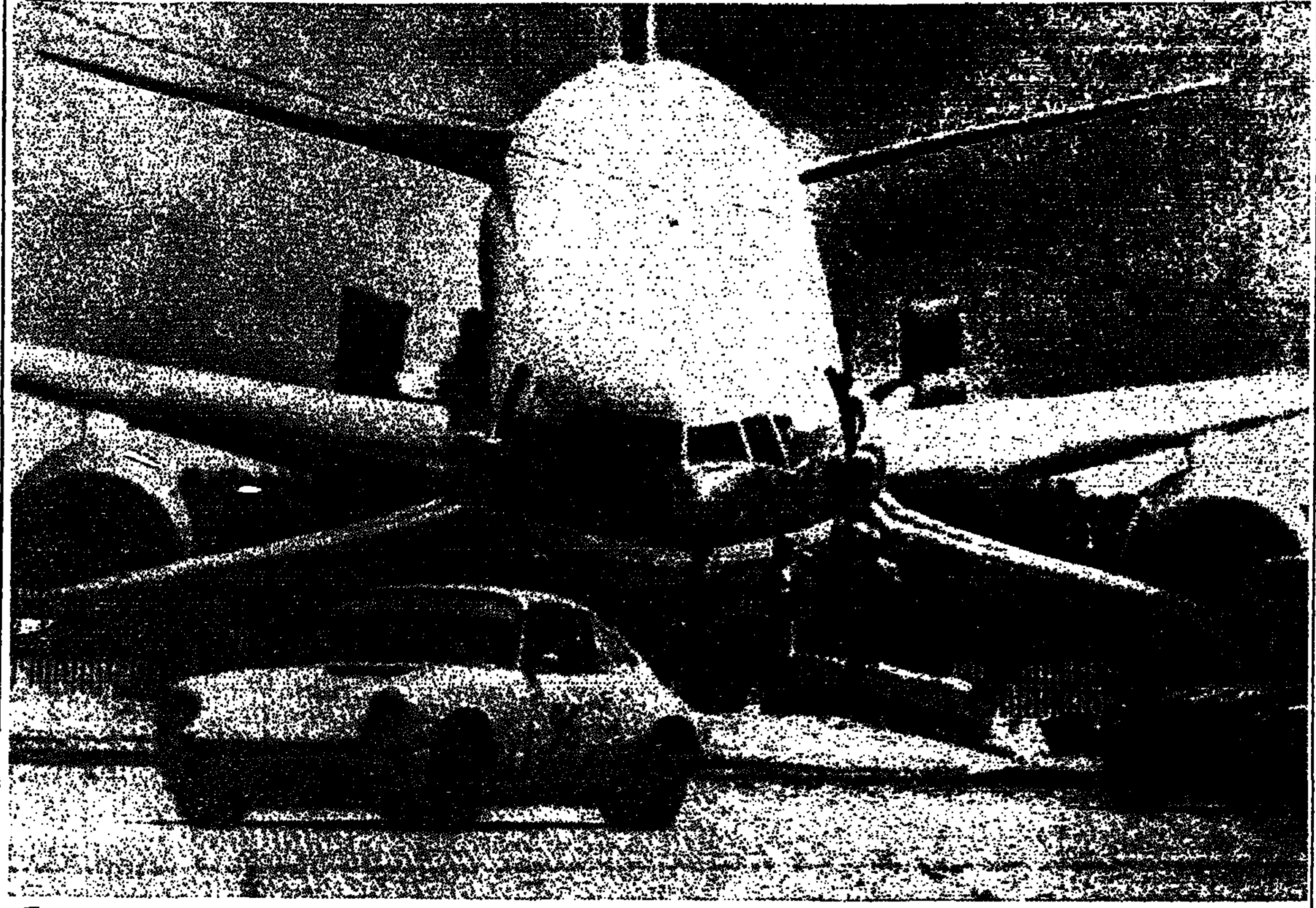
This time round, the unions are already on their mettle, having beard that the radical party publication *New Socialist* wants to stage a four-sided public debate between Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr Peter Shore and Mr Eric Heffer.

But the TUC apoeals seem destined to fall in deaf ears. Mr Heffer wanted yesterday that if one candidate arranges "fringe" meetings designed to pick up some of the vital votes that together make up 40 per cent of Labour's electoral college, then others will have to follow suit to avoid being disadvantaged.

The dispute over the Blackpool circus looks like setting off fresh arguments over the conduct of the election, at a time when union leaders are clearly seeking to cool the public conflict.

Minutes of the liason committee meeting will be distributed to all four leadership candidates giving them no excuse to pretend that they are unaware of the TUC's official displeasure. They will also find their way to the three other politicians seeking to win the deputy leadership if either Mr Kinnock or Mr Hattersley fails to take the second prize.

Leading article, page 11



Down to earth: Drag racers roaring by a damaged Air Canada jumbo aircraft that crash-landed on an abandoned airstrip 70 miles north of Winnipeg.

Israelis refuse to delay Lebanon pullback

Continued from page 1

lation that the Reagan Administration hopes that the job will eventually go to Mr Arens, who in the past has shown an occasional willingness for flexibility. Mr Shamir said bluntly that the Government had not taken the decision on redeployment in order to "postpone its implementation". Under the scheme, unanimously approved by the Government, Israeli troops are due to vacate the Shouf Mountains and withdraw to a line paralle with the Awali River, 25 miles north of Israel's border, by November.

Mr Arens, seen by many as the chief architect of the redeployment, told a Knesset committee that he did not expect the United States to put pressure on Israel to postpone the move. He added that he had not hesitated to accept the invitation as he did not regard it as either pressure or an ultimatum.

It is understood that Mr Arens will remain longer in Washington than Mr Shamir in order to discuss defence-related issues including the development of the Israeli Lavie warplane.

In an interview with the *Los Angeles Times*, Mr Arens emphasized that the Israeli Army should not have to bear the burden of Lebanon's internal situation, although both America and Lebanon would prefer it to do so.

● SIDON: Two large explosions, possibly caused by rockets, shook the Israeli military headquarters here last night (Reuter reports). An Israeli spokesman said first reports indicated there were no casualties.

No Maginot line, page 6
Shimon Peres, page 10

Storms destroy Burgundy vine harvests

Hailstones the size of pigeons eggs, have wiped out virtually the whole of this year's burgundy harvest from the Vonse Romanée vineyard. Some of thee best French wines are produced there including Romanée Conti, Romanée St Vivant, Romanée, and Richebourg (Diana Geddes writes).

Three quarters of the vines of Clos-Vengeot, Clos de Charmes, Echezeaux, and Amoureuses near by were also destroyed in the freak storm at the weekend.

The damage is expected to result in the loss of 1.6 million bottles of burgundy, worth about £6.7m.

Only a week earlier storms badly damaged vineyards in Bordeaux and in the Colmar region of the Haute Loire in east France. Champagne has so far escaped.

Nicaragua 'quarantine' considered by US

Continued from page 1

what was attainable, that characterized so much of the Vietnam period. The commission will make its contribution to avoiding another Vietnam kind of crisis."

The commission's purpose was to make recommendations about long-range and middle-range objectives in Central America to include political, economic, social and security goals. He said the commission would not deal with current operational issues.

When the commission had concluded its report it would cease to function. "I have no intention, indeed no time, to involve myself in the operational questions that may flow from the commission report." He added that he was not taking over Central American policy and he would withdraw as soon as the commission had completed its function.

The commission will begin meeting against a backdrop of a sharply increasing American military presence in the region. Senior Administration officials are discounting a naval blockade of Nicaragua but there is open talk of a possible "quarantine" – a selective interdiction of shipping suspected of carrying arms for the leftist Nicaraguan goverument.

The White House was noncommittal about reports that the Administration is preparing to expand covert operations directed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) against the Nicaraguan Government, including a campaign of sabotage of Cuban installations in the country. But it firmly contradicted reports that President Reagan was studying plans to double the number of military advisers in El Salvador to 125 next year.

Cheysson voyage, page 6

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Limelight hogging on eve of recess

And so the House yesterday entered the last week before the long recess.

After Friday, it will not sit again until late October. Who knows what the world will be like in late October? Only one thing is certain: it will be much the same. But yesterday there were only four full parliamentary days until then: only four more days for the Labour Party to root out the injustices created by capitalism.

Mr Peter Walker arrived to face some questions about his department. The questions on the order paper looked extremely routine. The order paper contained requests for such information as "what proportion of the electricity supply in the United Kingdom was coal-generated in the most recent year for which figures are available?" Not much scope here for the injustices created by capitalism. Yet after a while, Labour members managed to become reasonably angry with Mr Walker, the Secretary for Energy.

For energy is something of which Mr Walker possesses a large personal supply, so much so that it enable him in his youth, to become a millionaire. From Labour's point of view, is that not sufficiently an injustice created by capitalism? Labour members were therefore able periodically to denounce him throughout question time whenever they got bored, irrespective of whether he was giving any offence, which on the whole he was not.

The chief Opposition spokesman on energy is named Mr John Smith. He is always trying to get people to notice him. So would you if your name were Mr John Smith. Besides his name, his other handicap is that he is a Labour right winger. He is, therefore, constantly having to be left wing. Furthermore, he is intelligent and a lawyer: two other counts against him in the eyes of many of his party. So life has not been easy for Mr John Smith.

Yesterday he badly needed a decent injustice created by capitalism. Otherwise he would have to wait until October 24. That was not good at all. Capitalism could collapse by then. Mr Walker's presence was useful to Mr Smith as far as it went. But it did not go all that far, since before long questions to him were replaced by questions to other, less-inflammatory ministers such as Mr Barney Hayhoe, the Minister for the Civil Service, a politician as easy-going as his surname suggests.

Mr Greville Janner, the Labour member for Leicester West, raised with Mr Hayhoe the subject of what Mr Janner referred to as "ethnic and sex monitoring". Here, at last, was an injustice worthy of the name. It was not clear what was meant by ethnic monitoring. But sex monitoring sounded scandalous.

By what right does the Government monitor this activity? These kinds of spot checks and quality control can only create feelings of inadequacy among those of us who are not particularly energetic or adept at it. But it turned out that sex monitoring was something which Mr Janner favoured.

He demanded of Mr Hayhoe the "latest plans concerning implementation of equal opportunity policy in the Civil Service". Mr Hayhoe expressed sympathy with Mr Janner's aims.

Mr John Smith seemed bound for the same anonymity as the other Mr John Smith's, at least until October 24. Suddenly, a Labour backbencher, Mr John Evans, managed to start an enormous row. The name Mr John Evans is almost to Wales what Mr John Smith is to England. Yet an enormous row was what he started.

There was hope yet for Mr John Smith's, wherever they may be. The one who was present joined in the row. From the despatch box, he talked of "manipulation of the kind we have not seen before in the House of Commons." The details of the row need not detain us here.

Suffice to say that it was to do with whether Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should have made a statement about oil shares in the form of a written answer rather than a statement to the House. On and on went the row.

Labour's Mr Tam Dalyell demanded: "Can you imagine Selwynn Lloyd, Iain Macleod, or Reggie Maudling doing this?" (Ah, there were giants in those days.) Eventually, Mr Biffen, the Leader of the House, rose and said Mr Lawson would make the announcement in the House. Half an hour later, the Chancellor did so. That meant that for Labour it was no fun any more.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Birmingham, 10.25.

The Prince of Wales attends a national service of thanksgiving to commemorate the life of William Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey, 11.55.

The Princess of Wales opens the Grimsby District General Hospital, 12.

Princess Anne attends the Royal Tournament at Earls Court, 7.20.

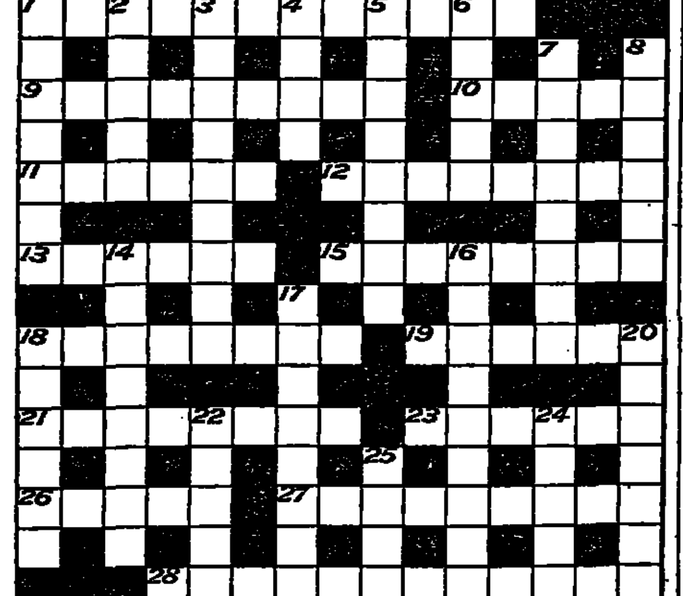
Princess Margaret, Colonel-in-Chief of Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, visits the Duchess of Kent Military Hospital Catterick, 12.15.

The Duchess of Gloucester presents the London in Bloom Awards on behalf of the London Tourist Board, at St John's Hall, Bedford College, Regents Park, 11.55.

Princess Alexandra attends a reception at the RYS Castle, Cowes, Isle of Wight, to open the 1983 Champagne Mumm Admiral's Cup series, 6.40.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,191

This puzzle, used at the London A regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 44 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

1 How boats behave in stormy weather – what a game! (5, 3, 4).
9 Saki's talking cat in Mull (9).
10 Club to which governor goes for a swim (5).
11 First item for sale on application (6).
12 Bygone test to describe the eclogues (8).
13 One table needs revision, though (6).
15 Zeus, say, adds name to London's show place (8).
18 Bird also pursuing spaniel one might say (8).
19 Such was Mrs Siddons' muse (6).
21 Half capsized on them – seems to be compensation needed (4-4).
23 Frightful female knocks back no watered rum (6).
26 Abuse in common parlance (5).
27 It includes return of a classic type, a lover (9).
28 Bomb thrower employed in building dugouts? (6, 6).

DOWN

1 Stroke girl on the knee (7).
2 To put on part with old Jewish bookmaker (5).
3 Instrument redesigned by a choirman (9).
4 Absence of approval for a recess (4).
5 Sound advice to one seeking bargains in canvas (3-5).
6 Peasant wear upsetting to men of degree (5).
7 Flier Jack in army support? (8).
8 A bird to follow Tennyson's gleam (6).
14 Vehicle piled up on another at this game (8).
16 Emissary to the gorgeous East from one once holding it in fee (5, 4).
17 Eccentric and minor artist influenced by . . . (8).
18 . . . Braque perhaps (measure without direction) (6).
20 Horseman fathered by Ixion (7).
22 Composer makes money in reversal of fashion (5).
24 Conveyance for Ulysses? (5).
25 Between Lincolnshire and Norfolk this used to be hot (4).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,190

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

Exhibitions in progress

Castles in Gwent, Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4 (until Sept 24).

Hovercraft: Story of the growth of the industry, Colchester Castle, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, until Aug 21.

Victorian Gasworks, Biggar Gasworks Museum, Lanarkshire; Sunday only 11 to 5 (until Sept 4).

Unique aircraft, Museum of Flight, East Fortune Airfield, North Berwick, East Lothian; daily 10-4 (until Aug 31).

The Roaring Game, organized by Scottish Curling Museum Trust, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Aug 7).

Japanese Theatre Arts, Herbert Art Gallery, Jordan Well, Coventry; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5. (until Sept 4).

Last chance to see

Works by Anthony Atkinson; and Summertime: work of more than 40 artists; Phoenix Gallery, Lavenham, Suffolk; 10 to 5.30. (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Early history of the Royal Scottish Museum, by Jenni Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 10.30.

Music

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, Chester Cathedral, 8.

Piano recital by Sally Ann Bottomley, St Mary's Centre, Chester, 1.10

Organ recital by Dennis Townhill, Hereford Cathedral, 7.30.

Organ recital by Geoffrey Carter, Leicester Cathedral, 8.

Organ recital by Peter Jolley, Bangor Cathedral, Gwynedd, 1.15.

Organ recital by Jonathan Rennert, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

General

Norfolk Lavender Harvest, oil distillery and drying plant, Caley Mill, Heacham, King's Lynn, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6 (open for six weeks).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on rate support grant supplementary reports for England and for Wales. Motions on members' pay and allowances and on ministerial and other salaries.

Lords (2.30): Finance Bill, second reading and remaining stages. Debate on future of the South London Hospital for Women.

Anniversaries

Births: **John Field**, pianist and composer, Dublin, 1782; **Winthrop Praed**, poet and politician, London, 1802; **George Benard Shaw**, Dublin, 1856; **Carl Gustave Jung**, Kesswil, Switzerland, 1875; **André Maurois**, Elbeuf, France, 1885; **Aldous Huxley**, Godalming, Surrey, 1894. **George Borrow**, writer (The Bible in Spain), died in Oulton Broad, Suffolk, 1881.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 17:

ITV

1 Coronation Street, (Wed), Granada, 12.25m
2 Coronation Street, (Mon), Granada, 12.05m
3 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 10.00m
4 T J Hooker, ITV, 9.65m
5 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 9.45m
6 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 9.25m
7 News at Ten (Mon), ITN, 9.00m
8 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 8.90m
9 News at Ten (Wed), ITN, 8.55m
10 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 8.50m

BBC 1

1 Fame, 7.80m
2 Top of the Pops, 7.70m
3 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 7.25m
4 Nine O'Clock News (Thurs), 7.20m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 6.95m
5= Shannon, 6.95m
7 News and Sport (Sat), 6.35m
8 The Mad Death, 6.30m
9 The Black Adder, 6.25m
10 Nine O'Clock News (Tues), 6.00m

BBC 2

1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 5.15m
2 Giant, 3.90m
3 Sunday Grandstand, 3.86m
4 The Best of Carrott's Lib, 3.65m
5 Call My Bluff, 3.35m
5= Forty Minutes, 3.35m
7 Cricket – The First Test (Sat 4pm), 3.05m
8 Britain in the '30s, 2.85m
9 Gardeners' World, 2.30m
10 Backstairs at the White House, 2.10m
10= News and Sport (Sun), 2.10m

Channel 4

1 Fly Away Home, 2.00m
1= The Invisible Man, 2.00m
3 Soap, 1.90m
3= The Merchant of Four Seasons, 1.90m
5 A Married Man, 1.85m
6 Brookside (Wed), 1.45m
6= Bedroom Farce, 1.45m
6= Mothers by Daughters, 1.45m
9 Brookside, (Tues), 1.30m
9= A Fine Romance, 1.30m

S4C

In English:
1 St Elsewhere, 127,000
2 Brookside (Thurs), 101,000
3 Brookside (Wed), 100,000
4 The Munsters, 80,000
5 Bedroom Farce, 78,000

In Welsh:
1 Siona Sian, Quiz, HTV, 78,000
2 Cerwch yn Llafar, Religion, HTV, 56,000
3 Coleg, Serial, HTV, 44,000
4 Awyr Iach, Magazine, BBC, 40,000
5 Bisey Gorffennol, Documentary, Ind, 38,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes): **BBC1:** *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.5m (5.2m). **TV-am:** *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 0.6m (3.3m); Sat 1.4m, Sun 0.7m (Sat or Sun 3.2m). Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.8	1.72
Austria Sch	28.80	27.25
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75
Canada $	3.33	3.16
Denmark Kr	14.74	14.04
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.40
France Fr	12.20	11.70
Germany DM	4.09	3.89
Greece Dr	135.00	126.00
Hongkong $	11.34	10.69
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lira	2410.00	2290.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.58	4.36
Norway Kr	11.55	11.00
Portugal Esc	185.00	175.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.87
Spain Pta	227.00	216.00
Sweden Kr	12.18	11.58
Switzerland Fr	3.33	3.16
USA $	1.56	1.51
Yugoslavia Dnr	142.00	135.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 334.7.
London: The FT Index closed down 5.9 at 70[illegible]

Roads

London and South-East: M1: Lane closures both ways between junctions 11 (Luton) and 12 (Toddington). A286/A285/A27: Goodwood Races north of Chichester. A355: Farnham Road, Slough, closed northbound; diversions.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures at junction 32 (Cardiff). A483: Temporary lights at Ammanford, Dyfed. A38: Lane closures at Marsh Mills viaduct, Lee Mill.

Midlands: M54: Lane closures on Telford bypass; diversion at junction 5. M1: Lane closures both ways at junction 19 (M6). A429: Roadworks south of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.

North: M6: One carriageway shared between junctions 19 and 20 (Chester). A1/A6136: Lanes closed on Catterick bypass. M62: One carriageway shared between junctions 23 and 24 (Huddersfield).

Scotland: M9: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kincardine Bridge). A72: Single lane only west of A703 junction in Peebles, Borders. A77: Single lane only south of Lendalfoot, Ayshire.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

By the next election the health service "could be virtually destroyed", the Daily Mirror says. "Then Mr Fowler will go down in history as the man who presided over its run-down. So far, it appears that all he will do in its defence is bark, not bite. . . . What the health service needs is a bulldog."

New caravan site

A new caravan site has been set up near Gloucester to give extra space for holidaymakers to break their journeys from the Midlands and the North to the West Country. The site authorized by the city council is about a mile north of the city centre at Plock Court Playing Fields off the Tewkesbury Road. It can be reached easily from the M5 and A40.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	noon to 3 pm
Basildon	low	9 am to noon
Bath	med	9 am to noon*
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm*
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	med	noon to 3 pm
Carlisle	low	9 am to noon
Darlington	high	noon to 3 pm*
Dudley	med	9 am to noon*
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm*
Exeter	low	–
Glasgow	high	3 to 6 pm
Hull	high	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	high	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	med	9 am to noon*
Maidstone	low	–
Norwich	low	–
Preston	high	noon to 3 pm*
Reading	med	noon to 3 pm*
Rotherham	high	noon to 3 pm*
Runcorn	high	noon to 3 pm*
Salford	high	noon to 3 pm*
Southampton	high	noon to 3 pm*
Swansea	med	3 to 6 pm*
Tewkesbury	high	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	low	9 am to noon

* except during rain
Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Weather forecast

A depression over Biscay and an associated frontal trough across N France will move slowly NE.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, SW England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Mist and fog patches soon clearly inland, sunny intervals, thundery rain; wind NE, moderate; max 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Dull, misty start, fog patches persisting on some coasts, sunny intervals later, scattered showers; wind variable, light; max 20 to 23C (68 to 73F).

W Midlands, Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District: Mist and fog patches soon clearing, sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind variable, light; max 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Mist and fog patches clearing, sunny intervals later, mainly dry; wind variable, light; max 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mist and fog patches, clearing, sunny intervals later, mainly dry, becoming cloudy; wind moderate, becoming variable, light; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, prolonged and thundery at times in SE. Near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable, light, becoming NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight becoming moderate. **St George's Channel:** Wind variable, light, becoming N, moderate; sea slight. **Irish Sea:** Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 5.15am | Sun sets: 8.59pm
Moon sets: 6.19am | Moon rises: 10.12pm
Last Quarter August 2.

Lighting-up time

London 9.29 pm to 4.48 am
Bristol 9.38 pm to 4.56 am
Edinburgh 10.03 pm to 4.37 am
Manchester 9.46 pm to 4.45 am
Penzance 9.45 pm to 5.13 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

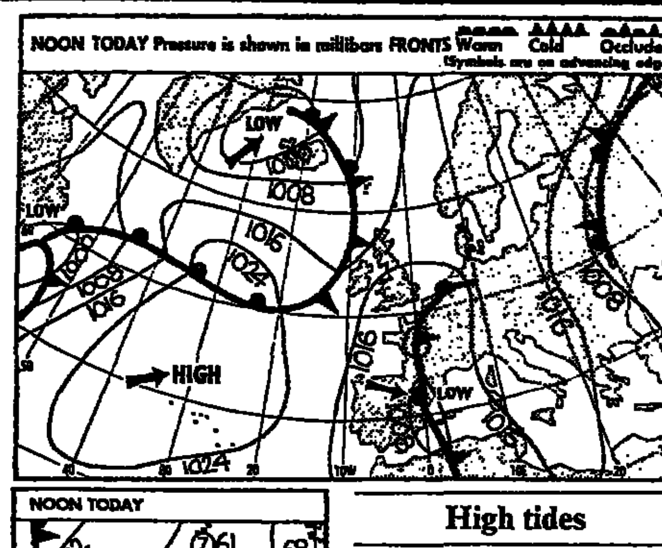
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	64	Guernsey	fg	20	68
Birmingham	f	21	70	Inverness	c	17	63
Blackpool	f	20	68	Jersey	s	20	68
Bristol	c	21	70	London	s	23	73
Cardiff	f	22	72	Manchester	c	21	70
Edinburgh	c	17	63	Newcastle	s	20	68
Glasgow	c	20	68	Ronaldsway	f	21	70

London

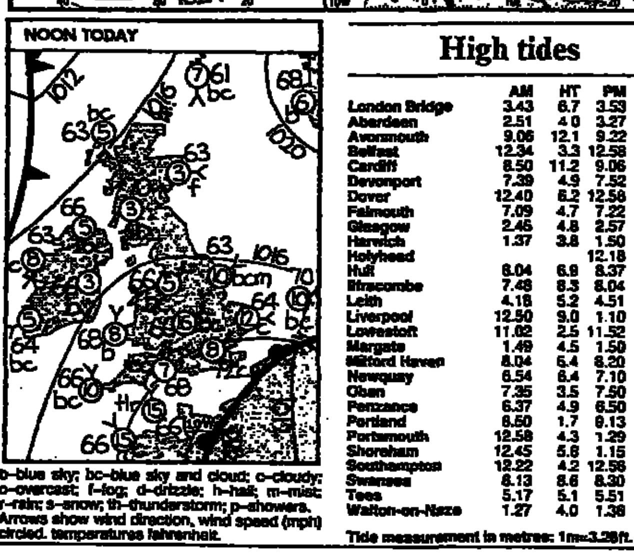
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 26C (79F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1014.1 millibars falling.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Hastings, 26C (79F); lowest day max: Butt of Lewis, 15C (59F); highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, 0.89in; highest sunshine: Folkestone, 12.2hr.



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



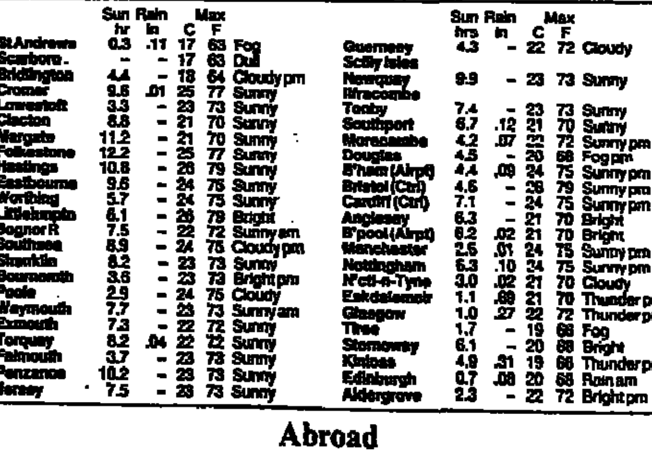
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.43	6.7	3.53	6.8
Aberdeen	2.51	4.0	3.27	3.9
Avonmouth	9.06	12.1	9.22	12.3
Belfast	12.34	3.3	12.58	3.0
Cardiff	8.50	11.2	9.06	11.4
Devonport	7.39	4.9	7.52	5.2
Dover	12.40	6.2	12.58	6.4
Falmouth	7.09	4.7	7.22	5.0
Glasgow	2.45	4.8	2.57	4.4
Harwich	1.37	3.8	1.50	3.8
Holyhead			12.18	5.0
Hull	8.04	6.9	8.37	6.6
Ilfracombe	7.48	8.3	8.04	8.6
Leith	4.18	5.2	4.51	5.1
Liverpool	12.50	9.0	1.10	8.6
Lowestoft	11.02	2.5	11.52	2.3
Margate	1.49	4.5	1.50	4.5
Milford Haven	8.04	6.4	8.20	6.6
Newquay	6.54	6.4	7.10	6.6
Oban	7.35	3.5	7.50	3.8
Penzance	6.37	4.9	6.50	5.3
Portland	8.50	1.7	9.13	2.0
Portsmouth	12.58	4.3	1.29	4.3
Shoreham	12.45	5.8	1.15	5.8
Southampton	12.22	4.2	12.58	4.2
Swansea	8.13	8.6	8.30	8.8
Tees	5.17	5.1	5.51	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	1.27	4.0	1.38	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.28ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	0.3	.11	17	63	Fog	Guernsey	4.3	–	22	72	Cloudy
Scarboro	–	–	17	63	Dull	Scilly Isles					
Bridlington	4.4	–	18	64	Cloudy pm	Newquay	9.9	–	23	73	Sunny
Cromer	9.6	.01	25	77	Sunny	Ilfracombe					
Lowestoft	3.3	–	23	73	Sunny	Tenby	7.4	–	23	73	Sunny
Clacton	8.8	–	21	70	Sunny	Southport	6.7	.12	21	70	Sunny
Margate	11.2	–	21	70	Sunny	Morecambe	4.2	.07	22	72	Sunny pm
Folkestone	12.2	–	25	77	Sunny	Douglas	4.5	–	20	68	Fog pm
Hastings	10.8	–	26	79	Sunny	B'ham (Airpt)	4.4	.09	24	75	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	9.6	–	24	75	Sunny	Bristol (Ctrl)	4.6	–	26	79	Sunny pm
Worthing	5.7	–	24	75	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctrl)	7.1	–	24	75	Sunny pm
Littlehmptn	6.1	–	26	79	Bright	Anglesey	6.3	–	21	70	Bright
Bognor R	7.5	–	22	72	Sunny am	B'pool (Airpt)	6.2	.02	21	70	Bright
Southsea	8.9	–	24	75	Cloudy pm	Manchester	2.6	.01	24	75	Sunny pm
Shanklin	8.2	–	23	73	Sunny	Nottingham	6.3	.10	24	75	Sunny pm
Bournemouth	3.6	–	23	73	Bright pm	N'ctl-n-Tyne	3.0	.02	21	70	Cloudy
Poole	2.9	–	24	75	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	1.1	.89	21	70	Thunder pm
Weymouth	7.7	–	23	73	Sunny am	Glasgow	1.0	.27	22	72	Thunder pm
Exmouth	7.3	–	22	72	Sunny	Tiree	1.7	–	19	66	Fog
Torquay	8.2	.04	22	72	Sunny	Stornoway	6.1	–	20	68	Bright
Falmouth	3.7	–	23	73	Sunny	Kinloss	4.9	.31	19	66	Thunder pm
Penzance	10.2	–	23	73	Sunny	Edinburgh	0.7	.08	20	68	Rain am
Jersey	7.5	–	23	73	Sunny	Aldergrove	2.3	–	22	72	Bright pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	31	88	Copenhgn	s	21	70	Majorca	s	32	90	Rio de Jan*	s	23	73
Akrotiri	c	31	88	Corfu	s	30	86	Malaga	s	30	86	Rome	s	31	88
Alexandria	c	29	84	Dallas*	s	34	93	Malta	s	34	93	Salzburg	s	30	86
Algiers	s	32	90	Dublin	c	19	66	Melbourne	f	13	55	Sao Paulo*	s	26	79
Amsterdam	s	25	77	Dubrovnik	s	28	82	Mexico C*	s	20	68	S Francisco*	c	16	61
Athens	s	31	88	Faro	s	25	77	Miami*	s	34	93	Santiago*	c	8	46
Bahrain	s	36	97	Florence	s	36	97	Milan	s	31	88	Seoul*			
Barbados*		29	84	Frankfurt	s	29	84	Montreal*	f	23	73	Singapore	f	32	90
Barcelona	f	29	84	Funchal	s	24	75	Moscow	c	17	63	Stockholm	s	25	77
Beirut	s	30	86	Geneva	f	28	82	Munich	s	27	81	Strasbourg	s	31	88
Belgrade				Gibraltar	f	24	75	Nairobi	f	24	75	Sydney	f	17	63
Berlin	s	26	79	Helsinki	f	19	66	Naples	s	34	93	Tangier	s	24	75
Bermuda				Hongkong	f	32	90	New Delhi	r	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	31	88
Biarritz	c	25	77	Innsbruck	s	27	81	New York*	c	19	66	Tenerife	f	26	79
Boulogne	c	17	63	Istanbul	s	25	77	Nice	s	30	86	Tokyo	f	30	86
Bordeaux	f	27	81	Jeddah	s	39	102	Oslo	s	28	82	Toronto*	f	25	77
Brussels	f	25	77	Jo'burg	c	12	54	Ottawa				Tunis	s	43	109
Budapest	s	27	81	Karachi	f	30	[illegible]	Paris	c	21	70	Valencia	s	30	86
Buenos Aires				Las Palmas	f	26	79	Peking	c	29	84	Vancouver*	f	18	64
Cairo	s	35	95	Lisbon	c	25	77	Perth	r	15	59	Venice	s	29	84
Cape Tn	s	16	61	Locarno	s	30	86	Prague	s	23	73	Vienna	s	24	75
C'blanca	f	24	75	L Angeles*	f	22	72	Reykjavik	f	9	48	Warsaw	f	20	68
Chicago*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	f	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	s	[illegible]	81	Washington*	f	33	91
Cologne	s	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	s	30	86

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available